

# CANADA WEST

RANCHING  
DAIRYING  
GRAIN RAISING  
FRUIT GROWING  
MIXED FARMING



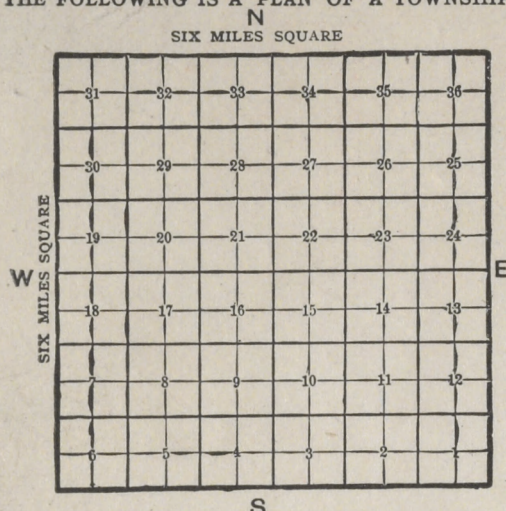
160 ACRE  
FARMS IN  
WESTERN  
CANADA  
FREE

Issued by Direction of Hon. W. J. Roche Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, 1913

# LAND REGULATIONS IN CANADA

All public lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior. The lands disposed of as free homesteads (Government grants) under certain conditions involving residence and improvements, are surveyed into square blocks, six miles long by six miles wide, called townships. When these improvements are completed and duties performed, a patent or crown deed is issued.

## THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Showing how the land is divided into square sections and square quarter-sections. Also showing how the sections in a township are numbered.

**Acquiring Homestead.** To acquire a homestead applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situate, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of \$10 must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

**Residence.** To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

**Improvement Duties.** Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year.

**Application for Patent.** When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties he makes application for patent before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

**Timber and Fuel.** An occupant of a homestead quarter-section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain on payment of a 25-cent fee a permit to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails. Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed. If cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number above provided for. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to Quarantine Regulations.

The following articles have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, free, viz: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler

Each township is subdivided into 36 square blocks or sections one mile square and containing 640 acres and numbered from one to thirty-six. Each section is divided into four quarter-sections of 160 acres each.

The four quarters of the section are described, as the northeast, the northwest, the southeast and the southwest quarter.

**Who Is Eligible.** The sole head of a family or any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject; a widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support.

for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that he or she intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

## FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, the property of the settler, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses (the customs will admit free of duty in numbers referred to in Customs paragraph above, but railway regulations only permit ten head in each car); Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand), Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 pounds or less. If the carload weigh over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitutes a carload, between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points South and East of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra; carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at first-class rate.

## QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers' horses are admitted on inspection if accompanied by certificate of mallein test signed by a United States Inspector of Bureau of Animal Industries, without which they will be inspected at the boundary free of charge by a Canadian Officer. Settler should apply to Canadian Government Office for name of Inspector nearest him. Certificate of any other Veterinarian will not be accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of Settlers' Effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased to be slaughtered, without compensation.

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# THE LAST BEST WEST

## THE CANADA OF OPPORTUNITY

FROM WESTERN CANADA comes the challenge of the best grain-producing soil, of phenomenal atmosphere, giant timber, and unequalled possibilities for cattle-raiser, dairy-farmer, and thoroughly satisfied citizen and home-maker.

More men to sow seed and reap rich harvests, more railways to traverse the wide stretches of country and carry its wealth to the sea, more ships to plough the waters transferring this valuable, life-preserving freight to distant lands—these are the calls that persistently echo from the Canadian West.

Why? Because on agricultural and transportation rest the very foundation of a country's prosperity. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia count their cultivable acres not by thousands but by millions, but their fertility is wasted until man adds to Nature's waiting gifts of unsurpassed soil, water, and climate, the wisdom of his brain and the effort of his hand. Then shall the earth yield her increase in marvellous fashion, and there is no danger that a man turning his hand to the plough in these Provinces will ever look back with regret.

Demands for men and facilities, backed by the certainty of an average yield of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, with the often realized possibility of forty to fifty bushels, do not long go unheeded, and the population of these four Provinces is increasing with great rapidity.

But yet there is room! And the world offers no other opportunity of obtaining absolutely free, such easily cultivable, highly productive land accessible to railways, with unexcelled climatic conditions. For those who are able to pay a trifle for choice territory, the returns are so quick and so satisfying as to suggest the application of a magician's wand. Such lands are rapidly exhibiting the unmistakable signs of permanent occupancy. The highest type of agriculturist is entering and devoting himself not only to

the development of his own interests, but to the up-building of all those influences which tend to an ideal community. Home-abiding, and patriotically adapting his life to conditions under the free and progressive Government to which he tenders his allegiance, the citizen of the Western prairies in every sense "makes good" in a highly favoured country, and in return receives the benefit of all the modern comforts with which the automobile, the railroad, the telephone, and telegraph bring him into close touch. The old-time hardships of farm life are minimized, and by the extension to the rural districts of electric light, mail delivery, and the many other advantages which have come to be regarded as necessities, the small army who plough the soil and on whom depends the sustenance of a vast portion of the world's workers, share with the city dweller the latest products of inventive genius.

The railway lines already existing and in contemplation leave little to be desired within the limits of these Provinces, and the projects on foot to expedite the movement of the enormous harvests by a Northern route to the Atlantic by connection with Hudson Bay ports, holds promise of vastly increased profits through lessened transportation charges. It will not be many months before the transcontinental lines of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific, built and building, will bring this great area into vastly closer touch with the lands beyond the ocean, through connection at Vancouver, Victoria, and Prince Rupert with the vessels that will make use of the stupendous work of engineering skill at Panama to shorten and cheapen the conveyance of freight to the Old World. The lines already mentioned, and the Great Northern as well, bring an increasingly great number of points into communication with the prominent centres of the Western states.

The boundless plains traversed by these railways lie golden in the sunshine under the bluest of skies,





and make men thrill with the joy of life. And the advantage of these Provinces does not cease with their wide expanse of grain land. Conditions are eminently suitable for dairying and the marketing of its products, while the never-failing demand for horses and other stock makes their breeding highly profitable.

In British Columbia—the Mineral Province—fruit growing is annually assuming greater proportions, and others will have to look to their laurels when the great expanse of yet untenanted acreage throughout its bounds is brought into active competition. This Province has a hearty welcome for the man with the pick as well as the hoe, with the ax to hew its matchless timber, and the line and hook to draw the speckled beauties from its multitude of lakes and rippling streams.

Timber grows and fish swim plentifully elsewhere in the West; neither are minerals confined to this Pacific Coast El Dorado, but contribute an appreciable amount to the wealth of the three Provinces with which it is geographically associated. In the latter the wealth of grain fields so preponderates that the other really large interests are dwarfed by comparison.

Here there is bread and to spare, while the abundant, rich pasture lands insure that it shall be spread thick

with the creamiest of butter. The Dominion's business interests hinge to a large extent on the news of results in its Western grain fields. It is well to be a part of the backbone of so great a domain—one whose influence is world-wide. If the foreign toilers on little patches of ground which afford a bare living, would become world's workers on these broad, highly productive lands with an illimitable future, Canada's dry air would prevent their longer living by the sweat of their brow, and would bulge their pockets with rolls of greenbacks and the bright coin of the Canadian realm.

And the battalions of Canada's sons of the soil are daily being augmented by such as realize the tremendous possibilities latent in each square foot of ground in these Provinces. The trumpet of Canada West sounds the note "Opportunity," and soon will respond a full voiced chorus of those who do not put off till to-morrow the grasp of the unequalled chance of to-day. At the present rate of increase of population, the Government's liberal offer of 160 acres of fertile land cannot remain open indefinitely. On the laggard in the march of progress toward possession of such an inheritance as the abnormally productive lands of the Western Provinces, let this thought be impressed: "Defer not till to-morrow to be wise."

### THE FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL CANADA

"The treasure chests of all nations would be without value if the world's bread-basket were empty." The problem of filling this ever increasing demand rests with the farmer—and nowhere is he in better position to realize the full profit of this condition than in Western Canada, with the rich productive soil at small cost and splendid markets; realizing from 40 to 100 per cent on investment and obtaining the independence that cannot belong to any other business man. The farmer to-day is recognized as a business man and puts himself on the pay roll at a salary beyond the dreams of the average man in the city and he pays dividends on his investment. The 433 million bushel grain crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta yielded 235 million dollars to the farmers last year. This represents the partial yield of less than 15 per cent of the available land under cultivation. Million upon million of acres of the finest arable land in the world awaits the plough—**your plough**. The annual increase in the world's population establishes an ever growing market and nowhere can you find more ideal conditions for grain raising than Western Canada affords. Grain growing, however, is but one item in the success of the Canadian farmer.





**Mixed Farming** is yielding large profits to those who work intelligently along the lines of intensive farming. In addition to the small cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley and flax, alfalfa and other fodder crops are grown, and in some places corn. Every variety of vegetable grows abundantly and sugar beets are proving a money maker. Farms are being stocked with high grade horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; in fact, stock-raising is a very important branch of mixed farming, and hogs and sheep are commanding high prices, the demand greatly exceeding the supply. Last year 6,074,157 pounds of hams and bacon, 1,098,507 pounds of lard, and over 500,000 pounds of dressed fresh pork, as well as large importations of mutton, were used in excess of local production. This, with the growing market, is the farmer's chance to attain wealth.

There is a ready demand for every horse you can raise, and Canadian-fed beef cattle are taking honors from the corn belt section of the United States, establishing the finishing value of smaller grains; the prairie range of Canada affords pasture as a fattening element, in many sections throughout the year.

**Dairying** gives splendid opportunities for profit. In the rapidly growing cities and towns, there is a demand for milk, cream and butter. Creameries and cheese factories are established at accessible points. The same demand exists for

**Poultry Products**, particularly near the main lines of the transcontinental railways. This market is also open to

**Garden Produce**, which is raised in great variety and abundance. The soil is rich and easily worked, and the plentiful sunshine during the long days from May to September, with adequate moisture in the spring and early summer, makes perfect gardening conditions. Close attention to cultivation has resulted in record yields. Small fruits bring good prices.

**Potatoes**, a dependable crop, yield from two to four hundred bushels to the acre. The soil is a rich clay loam containing organic matter and nitrogen in proportions to meet the demand of heavy crops in record breaking yields, as is demonstrated in the work accomplished by the

**Experimental Farms**, established by the government which assist in securing the maximum results from your land. This work of research and investigation adds largely to the value of farm products and eliminates to a great extent the cost of individual experiment. The most advanced methods prevail, such as soil analysis, which means to agricultural efficiency what steel analysis means to the manufacturer.

**The Surface** of the country consists of a series of terraced plains running northwest and southeast parallel to the Rockies.

Western Alberta extends to and beyond the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, with elevations as high as 4,000 feet above sea level. Passing east from here the foot-hills give way to a great prairie steppe embracing about three-fourths of Alberta. The average elevation of this section is 2,000 feet above sea level. The next great elevated plain, with a mean height of 1,000 feet, broadly speaking, includes the whole Province of Saskatchewan, while the major part of Manitoba attains an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet.

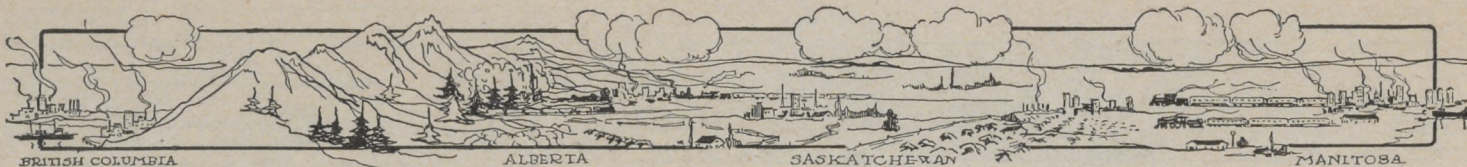
**The Soil and Climate** combine to make your product. The long summer days, with clear sunshine, give you more growing hours than southern latitudes, where sunshine is less certain.

Winter sets in generally between the middle of November and the middle of December, and breaks up the latter part of March or the beginning of April. Thence on, the temperature may rise close to the 100-degree mark, but the heat is always modified by the never-failing breeze, and even after the hottest days the nights are cool and pleasant. More important than all else is the fact that fully 56 per cent of the year's rainfall comes to the farmer at the time when he needs it—in the early summer.

The climate of Western Canada does more than make wheat—it breeds a hardy race. The law of growth, running through both animal and vegetable realms, is that plants and animals alike attain their fullest development in the most northern range of their habitat. The same rule applies to man. History and geography both show that all the worth-while accomplishments of the world have been by those living in the Temperate Zones, more especially in the North Temperate Zone. Western Canada lies in the same latitude as Central Europe, the home of the world's hardest and most progressive peoples. Clearly, Mother Nature intended the wheat plains of Western Canada to be the cradle of a strong, new race. While it is true that the Prairie Belt of Canada is no country for either mental or physical weaklings, that the man who succeeds here, like the man who succeeds elsewhere, must be brave and a worker, still it is strikingly true that the climate of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is one of the most healthful and stimulating.

To the superficial observer, latitude has always been a bugbear when Canada is under consideration. But let us look at a few facts. Edmonton is 1,000 miles northwest of Winnipeg, yet Edmonton's average annual temperature is as high as that of St. Paul. Manitoba has a similar climate to that of Northern Michigan. The mean temperature in Winnipeg for July is 66°, which is warmer than the July weather in any part of England. Flower growth in the valley of the Mackenzie is almost coincident in time with the flower growth in the valley of





the Mississippi. There are wheat-fields and flour mills at Vermilion-on-the-Peace in latitude 58° 30'.

The warm Chinook winds sweeping through the passes of the Rockies over the farms of a portion of Central Canada melt the snow and mellow the soil. These are facts; and it is conditions, not theories, that the farmer must face.

One of the best proofs obtainable of the fact that latitude may and must be ignored in large degree in considering the climate of Western Canada lies in the northern trend of settlement. The St. Lawrence Basin of Eastern Canada was at first considered frost-bound and sterile, the Fraser lands of British Columbia rocky and inaccessible, and the valleys of the Red and the Saskatchewan too far north to support a white population. Now all these basins are occupied, and the sons of the men who saw these lands developed are in turn laying strong hands upon the basins of the Peace, the Mackenzie and the Athabaska, and platting townships in latitude 58°.

The climate of Western Canada, exhilarating though it be, cannot alone account for the optimism of the West-Canadian. The faith of the West in its own future derives its inspiration from that which has been achieved and is now being accomplished. not only in farming, but in

**Railway Development.**—Western Canada is particularly well provided with railroads, having three transcontinental lines, constituting a larger per capita mileage than that of any other country. Every year sees vast stretches of new rails projected into some unknown and hitherto untravelled domain, bringing into subjugation all that was wild and unproductive in mountain, plain and forest. Mighty rivers are being bridged, massive mountains are being tunnelled, and the very Arctic circle is being skirted with strong lines of steel. And a real spirit of zest is being given to all this work in the exciting race which is being run by the rival companies, as they strive to out-strip each other in the gigantic task of conquering nature's obstacles.

This year will be a record breaker in the way of railway construction. Under present arrangements, the three railway companies, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Canadian Northern, will together build 2,700 miles of additional trackage, at a cost of 41 million dollars. Last year's construction work totalled 1,975 miles at a cost of nearly 30 million dollars. The energy displayed in railway building applies to

**Crop Handling Facilities,** provision being made in advance for transportation and storage of the mammoth crops. This is all developed through the paternal attitude of the Governments—Dominion and Local—toward agriculture and other industries. You will be interested in a brief outline of the

**Canadian System of Government.** Canada is an integral part of the British Empire, and is essentially a self-governing nation. The duties of law-making are divided between the Dominion and the Provinces. The Dominion Parliament is composed of two houses—an appointed Senate and an elected Commons. The qualification of votes for the Commons is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or, if a property qualification is imposed, it is so light as to practically exclude no one.

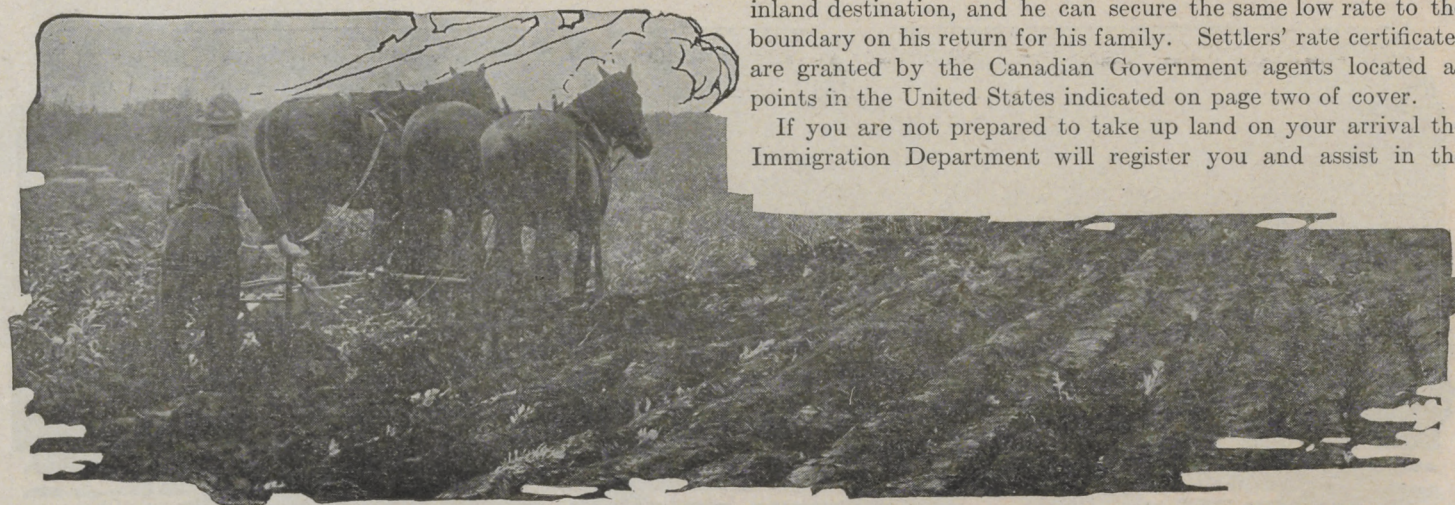
Parliament makes the laws. Their administration is in the hands of a Cabinet, each member of which must also be a member of either the Commons or Senate. Each Minister, as a member of the Cabinet is called, is responsible to the people for his administrative acts. A Cabinet remains in power only while it retains the support of a majority of the members of the Commons.

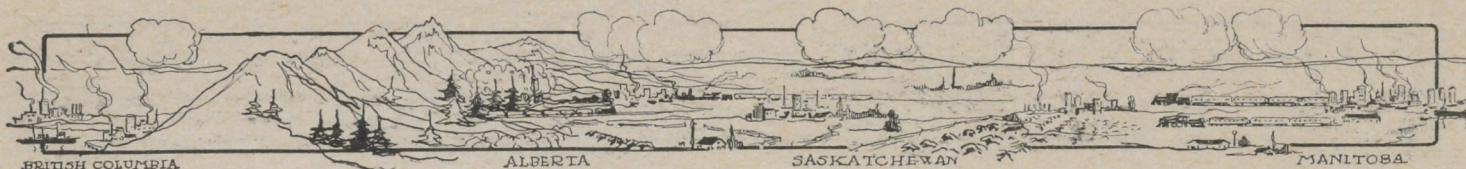
The Dominion Parliament deals with the militia, criminal law, railways, customs, post office, the tariff, and trade relations with other countries. The Dominion controls the administration of public lands in the three Prairie Provinces and in Northern Canada. As these Provinces contain millions of acres of unoccupied agricultural land, which is immediately available for settlement, the Dominion Government takes up very earnestly the work of encouraging the right kind of immigration.

Each Province has a legislative body and an administrative body. The governing body in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, consists of one house, elected by popular vote, and a Cabinet. The legislature makes the laws, the Cabinet supervises their administration. As in the Dominion Parliament each member of a Cabinet in any of these Provinces must also be a member of the legislative body, and the Cabinet remains in power only so long as it commands the support of a majority of the members of the legislative body. The legislatures make civil law and administer criminal law, provide for municipal government, and deal generally with matters of a provincial nature.

Immigration is divided into three parts: British, European, and United States. The organization dealing with the work, however, makes no distinction, though the conditions under which the people come render the operation different in some respects. The immigrant from Great Britain does not lose his British citizenship. He starts from England with a cheap rate to Winnipeg, and about a 1-cent-a-mile rate to any point west of Winnipeg, whereas the ordinary rate is 3 cents per mile. The same conditions apply very largely to the Scandinavian and other immigrants. Those coming from the United States, by presenting a Canadian Landseekers' ticket order at the boundary line will be granted a very low rate to his inland destination, and he can secure the same low rate to the boundary on his return for his family. Settlers' rate certificates are granted by the Canadian Government agents located at points in the United States indicated on page two of cover.

If you are not prepared to take up land on your arrival the Immigration Department will register you and assist in the





selection of a place from the hundreds of applications for help, and provide a low fare card to the district in which you propose to work, and a card of introduction to prospective employer.

Upon arrival the settler will find in Winnipeg and west, Government immigration buildings at important points in which he may make his home during the period of two weeks while he is deciding as to his destination or arranging for employment.

The prospective employee is supplied with information as to the conditions under which he takes service with the farmer.

**Education.**—Western Canada, untrammelled by old-world tradition, has evolved a system of free public schools admirably fitted to the needs of a new country. Provision for education is generous, the desire being to bring within the reach of each child the opportunity of acquiring a sound English education. Each Province is in control of its own system of education, and probably no country enjoys one broader or more generous.

Schools are provided in every district where there are ten or twelve children of school age to be found. In every township in Western Canada two full sections of land each consisting of 640 acres, have been set aside as a school endowment, and are sold to the highest bidder at auction sales previously announced.

This careful attention to the future paid by Dominion and Provincial Governments is largely responsible for the splendid

**Character of Population,** and the fact that Canada has come to the front in a very few years and can now claim the most progressive farmers on the American Continent. Already over 900,000 American citizens have been attracted. Hundreds of thousands from Germany, Austria, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, and the well cultivated sections of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Switzerland have contributed large numbers who are realizing what intensive methods can do with the rich soil of Western Canada.

The latest Government returns give an approximate estimate of 400,000 of an immigration to Canada during 1912. Of this number 140,000 were from the United States. Most of these are of the farming class and it is not difficult to understand why farming lands in Canada will advance from ten to twenty per cent within the next twelve months. Therefore investment in Western Canadian lands is not looked upon as being in the speculative class. Those fortunate enough to secure free homesteads in Canada will acquire in the intrinsic value of the land alone the best possible start for a splendid future.

The lure of the soil, the tale of the wheat and the story of stock raising, have drawn professional men and others from the cities. To the graduate from the Agricultural College, Western Canada affords an opportunity to realize all of the possibilities of his profession. More University men are farming in Western Canada than in any other country in the world. These men are your neighbours and friends, and are creating a wholesome

**Social Condition,** based on the common interests of the entire community, a social body made up of friendly, helpful people, who

will be interested in your success, and you in theirs. You will make more desirable permanent friends in a few months than in years in the old established communities. Winter is a season of festivity, and people get out in the bracing air for entertainment and recreation, while those of the further south are kept indoors by raw damp weather unknown in Western Canada.

The prosperity of the people is shown in the fact that thousands take holiday trips abroad during the winter—back to the old home—and bring back friends and relatives who will participate in the work of development and share the reward.

The cities afford the same opportunities for refined pleasure as do the cities of your acquaintance. There are social conditions that the farmer and the farmer's wife enjoy. The growth of the country is reflected in the cities, and a wonderful future exists for

**Industrial Development,** due to the rapidly growing population, with the money to buy anything desired, and the excellent facilities for distributing the product. Western Canada has the ideal conditions of increasing market, adequate shipping facilities, and prosperous buyer. The growing wealth of the country is shown in the following review:

"The season of 1912 was exceptional, and while early in the year it seemed that crops would suffer materially from drouth the problem the farmers faced in the later months was harvesting their grain, owing to excessive moisture. Probably never before with so late a season, was there so little damage from frost, and while there was a considerable shrinkage in the quantity, the quality was more than on the average. From practically every town the volume of trade has, in many cases, even doubled that of a year ago, population has increased at a much larger ratio. From Winnipeg westward more than 80 million dollars were expended upon new structures, exclusive of municipal improvements, bridge work, street construction and such like. Approximately 30 million more than was expended in 1911 and seven times as much as in 1908."

The ascending volume of bank clearings shows that the success extends to all lines, and individual success shows that the man who starts with little money, or the man with wealth, gets abundant returns.

**The Story of the Big Farmer in Western Canada,** and his immense profits in growing grain, has been told and re-told. He is to be found in all parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. His splendid farm buildings have been pictured, his traction outfits described, and his prosperous surroundings, resultant of his success in growing grain, have been portrayed by letter press and camera. By successfully applying common sense and up-to-date methods to the conditions that climate, a good soil, and splendid market have placed at hand, he made the best use of them. He





admits that he came to the country a few years ago handicapped as to money, leaving behind him unpaid mortgages in his old home land. He is still to-day the good-hearted fellow he was in the days that he had to work for a neighbour, while the neighbour broke the land on his homestead, which went to make up the settlement duties. Then there is also the farmer and the farmer's son, already wealthy, who bought large holdings in Western Canada, and has made from 40 to 100 per cent on the investment, whose big grain crops and immense cattle herds are helping to improve the country. Health and strength, energy and push, and bull-dog grit, are as essential in Western Canada as in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, or any of the States from which so many of these people came. When you add to these qualities a fair amount of means with which to make a start, you can realize what can be done.

There is the smaller farmer, too, who came to the country handicapped by debts, and with very little means. He is contented, has now a good home, land free of encumbrance, some stock and good prospects. There are many such. One of these writes:

"I formerly lived near Dayton, Ohio, on a rented farm, but after ten years of hard work satisfied myself that if I ever expected to secure a home I would have to undertake something else. I investigated Western Canada, and seven years ago last spring settled on a homestead and purchased (on time) an adjoining half section, arriving with a carload of household effects and farm implements, including four horses and three cows, and \$1,800 in money—my ten years' work in Ohio. "The first year our crops gave us feed; the second year 100 acres of wheat gave us \$1,800; no failure of crop since starting here. I have now 22 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, and 35 hogs, and own 1,120 acres of land all under cultivation. Was offered at one time \$35 per acre for a half section, and all the other land could be sold to-day on present market at \$30 per acre. Should we care to dispose of our holdings could pay all debts and have over \$30,000 to the good, but the question is, where could we go to invest our money and get as good returns as here"

#### WHAT NOTABLE MEN SAY OF WESTERN CANADA

Sir Byron Walker, President of the Bank of Commerce in his annual report refers to the growth and activity in Western Canada, and says:

"The year has been one marked, even in comparison with recent years of large expansion, by a continued increase in immigration, in building operations of all kinds, especially in connection with railroads, in foreign and domestic trade, in bank deposits, indeed, in almost everything connected with the prosperity of a country. Our financial requirements are mainly determined by the volume of immigration. It is because of this that we must build so largely, and this also is the main cause of the excess of our imports over our exports. The immigration for the calendar year, December being estimated, was 394,784, an increase over the record year of 1911 of 13 per cent. The immigrants came to us from forty-one countries, and were divided as follows: British, 144,830; American, 140,456; from other countries, 109,498. In order to transport them to their inland destination 800 passenger trains of ten cars each, averaging 50 persons to each car, would be required. In the

last two years we have added nearly 10 new people to each 100 people already in Canada taken as a whole, but as over half of these immigrants have gone to the western provinces, the proportion of newcomers to these provinces in the same period has been about 20 to each 100.

Sir William Whyte, one of the closest observers of conditions in Western Canada says:

"With reference to the future, there is practically no cloud on the horizon of Western Canada. Immigration will continue until there are 100 million people in Canada, and as long as the tide of settlers continues to flow from the old country and the United States to the prairie there will be no cessation of the era of great and increasing prosperity."

Sir Edmund Walker, who is at the head of one of Canada's largest banks, is quoted as saying:

"Western Canada will continue to grow at its present rate for a great deal longer than my lifetime. I predict that for another fifty years, at least, the West will astonish the world by its progress."

Supreme Knight of Knights of Columbus, James A. Flaherty, says:

"If I were a young man I would sell out my interests in less than two months and come right to the Canadian Northwest, where so many opportunities abound."

Mr. Flaherty was addressing a meeting of the Knights at Edmonton, giving his impressions of his travels.

His Royal Highness, The Duke of Connaught, at a dinner of the Canadian Club in London, England, speaking of the influx of Americans to Canada, said:

"It is most remarkable, the way that not only our cousins from over the border, but also those who come from different parts of Europe, are being assimilated, and the way they are gradually beginning to appreciate the great advantages of their position. There is a great future before Canada. It is moving with leaps and bounds. It is difficult to keep pace with the immigration that is taking place.

H. A. Kennedy, author, is one that practices what he preaches. For years he has been advising the "Old countryman" to take up farming in Canada. He has settled on a 600 acre farm near Lacombe, Alberta, along with his family. He says:

"The West has successfully passed through the vicissitudes of the frontier days, and the people are now giving full play to their tastes and inclinations, and as a result millions of dollars are being expended in the development of the rapidly settling districts of the coast and prairie provinces, and speaks of the evident determination of the greater number of the people that their children shall have the best education possible."

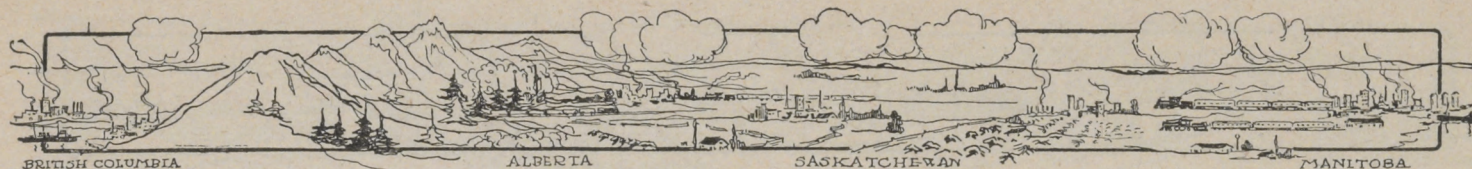
President Union Bank of Canada which has branches in a great many of the towns in Western Canada says:

"A good deal has been said about speculation in land. The increase in land values has added enormously to the assets of Western business, and has to some extent formed a basis for extended credit, but this is not felt to be a drawback when the value is real and convertible. We consider that a business standing which is enhanced by property holdings is entitled to a reasonable enlargement of credit for legitimate business operations."

President R. B. Angus of the Bank of Montreal is quoted:

"A year of universal and almost unbroken prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land." Mr. Angus pointed out that, notwithstanding unfavourable harvesting conditions, both west and east, quantity and quality of Western grain had proved highly gratifying. While prices of wheat are





much lower this year, the proportion of the higher, or contract, grades in the prairie Provinces is very much larger. The better condition of the grain rendered it easier to handle and to market. Also, despite a later start, the railways this year were in a position to handle a much greater amount of grain before the close of navigation.

**W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration:**

"If the percentage keeps up, we shall get 400,000 immigrants in Canada this year, from all sources. Settlers are pouring across the border and into the seaport cities faster than ever before."

**Mr. Vere C. Brown, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce:**

"The growth and development of the cities is, of course, the most impressive thing to the eye of the traveller through the West. Even to those who have accurate information as to what is going on, the growth of the large centres during a twelvemonth is always surprising when actually viewed. It is becoming clear that economic forces are in operation which must result in the settlement of our lands at an unparalleled rate. The immigration to Canada in 1911-12 was 354,237, a figure which was not reached in the United States until that country had a population of 38,558,000. Business conditions generally cannot be described as other than excellent, indeed, they could hardly be better."

**Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, British M. P.,** stated upon his return from a recent trip to the Dominion:

"When one goes to Canada and sees on all sides the natural prosperity of the country, based not on a mining boom or on an industrial bubble, but on the exchange of wheat for gold, it makes one smile on returning home to hear people talking about a set-back in Canada, and saying that Canada has gone ahead too quickly. I can see no grounds to justify such criticism; and as long as people continue to go on the land as they have been doing one need not worry about set-backs."

**Howard Whitney, editor of the Register and Farmer of Des Moines, Iowa:**

"With the tremendous immigration into Western Canada, the great railway development, and the money which is being invested in this new country, the vast prairie region is developing not only rapidly, but substantially. This means increased land values. There is every reason why it will advance steadily from year to year."

**Chas. F. Roland, Industrial Commissioner, Winnipeg:**

"No country in the history of the world has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a period of time, or so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favourable as those that exist in Western Canada."

**J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg:**

"Never have so many desirable settlers entered this country from all civilized quarters of the world as during the past few years. The quantity has gone on increasing yearly, while the quality has in equal measure greatly improved. Over 400,000 new settlers will make their homes in the Dominion during 1912, and 1913 will see the movement reaching well into a half million."

**Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones, President of the Massey-Harris Co.**

"The West is in the most prosperous condition in its history. In our business we have had a banner period. I do not think there is any cause for alarm as to the movement of grain. Western Canada's crop output for 1912 ought to startle the world."

**C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg,** who for fifteen years has been watching the development of the West says:

"The expansion in agricultural, mercantile and industrial channels in Western Canada has been more notable during 1912 than in any previous year, and has acutely tested the productive, commercial and railway capacity of the provinces. In the last ten years Canada has, one might say, found her feet, and the developments have been astonishing to the native-born Canadian, who did not follow the growth that took place south of the boundary when the Western States were undergoing a period of wonderful advancement. That which has taken place in the past ten years will seem small when compared to the growth in the next decade. The greatest problem to be solved in dealing with this prodigious expansion will be how to furnish the capital required for agricultural, industrial, and financial necessities."

**H. V. Meredith, Manager Bank of Montreal:**

"With an increasing immigration, a soil producing a large surplus of food products without serious failure over a comparatively long term of years, the assurance of a vastly increased production as the area of unoccupied arable land is brought under cultivation, and other great natural resources awaiting development, one cannot but be an optimist in regard to the future of our country."

**C. Rasmussen, Prominent Newspaper Man of Minneapolis:**

"If anybody were to ask me the best place to go with a small amount of capital to invest I should unhesitatingly say Western Canada, for owing to the rapidity of development values are rising rapidly and land investment is very profitable."

**Dr. G. G. Schurman, President of the Cornell University:**

"The cities of the Canadian West, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, and others, have expanded in the last few years at a rate which confounds the most enthusiastic prophets. These and other cities I have seen with unabated astonishment. I realize that their growth and prosperity have resulted from the rapid and extensive occupation and cultivation of wonderfully fertile lands. There is no other area left for such agricultural development as is now going on in those rich plains which stretch from Winnipeg to the Rockies and from the American boundary 700 miles to the north. What you witness to-day is only the beginning. Twenty years hence the population of Canada may be twenty million. I do not think this is an extravagant estimate. Canada is destined to be one of the greatest countries in the world."

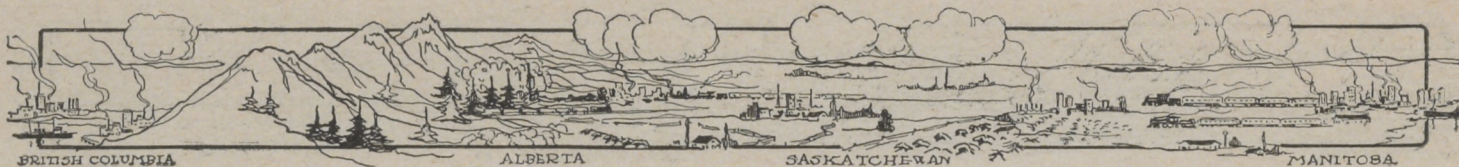
**Governor Sulzer of New York** recently predicted that the

"Great Canadian Northwest is destined to become, before long, the granary of North America. Many of our best citizens," said the Governor, "are leaving the States of the West and going into the Canadian Northwest, because of the fertility of the soil, the liberality of the Canadian Government, and the ability of these people to better their conditions there."

**The President of a well-known bank** says:

"In proportion to population I venture to say that Western Canada is to-day the most prosperous country in the world. The average wealth per head is higher, and the demand for all kinds of labour keener and more general than any country I have heard of in recent times. Poverty and unemployment are practically unknown, either in city or country. Wages are high, work plentiful, capital flowing into the country, crops in a gratifying manner—crops abundant—generously abundant—and the whole outlook is rosy and promising."





### THE WORK OF 1913

#### City Building, Railway Building and Farm Operations in Western Canada, Biggest Ever.

The machinery, the money and the men for carrying on the big works in Western Canada in 1913 were amply provided for. The splendid harvest of 1912 which was successfully garnered, responded to the big hopes that were held for it early in the season, and inspired capitalists and railroads to further investment and building. From lake ports to mountain base there will be carried on in 1913 the biggest operations in city building and railway construction that has ever taken place in that country. The Canadian Pacific will continue its great work of double tracking the system, and by the time the Panama Canal is open to traffic there will be a double line of steel from Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast. The Grand Trunk Pacific plan of building a first class trunk line, and then feeders at various points, is being carried forward with all the force that great company can put into the work. The Canadian Northern has placed into motion all the energy that young giant of finance and railroad building can put into various enterprises of providing and creating transportation facilities.

Building operations in the several cities, that have already marked themselves a place in the list of successful and growing centres, is being carried on more vigorously than ever. Schools, public buildings, parliament buildings, colleges, business blocks, apartments, private residences, banks, street and other municipal improvements are using larger appropriations. Places which were towns are making the advancement that was anticipated and will soon become cities. There will be other Edmontons, Calgarys, Reginas and Saskatoons, other places that in their activity will help to convince the outer world of the solidity and permanency of the Canadian West. The country is large and wide and broad, and the ends of its great width and length are but the limits of its agricultural area. Its people are progressive, they are strong; there is no enervation there. The country teems with life, ambition, a fondness to create and a desire to use the forces that await the settler. If they come from the South, and hundreds of thousands of them have, they are now the dominant men of the North, and they have imbibed of the spirit of the North. Therefore, it is fair to say that no portion of the continent is showing such wonderful results as Western Canada, and the year 1913 is but the beginning of a great future. In this the 200,000 Americans who made it their home in 1912, those who preceded them—and those who follow—will be factors in helping to bring about these results.

The development of 1913 will not be confined to the prairie

provinces. Railway building and city building in British Columbia is supplemented by the farm, the ranch and the orchard building. Vancouver is making great strides, and if Victoria's progress of 1912 may be accepted as anything like what it will be in 1913, there will be great developments there. During last year Victoria's building permits went over the 10 million dollar mark and much more is promised for 1913.

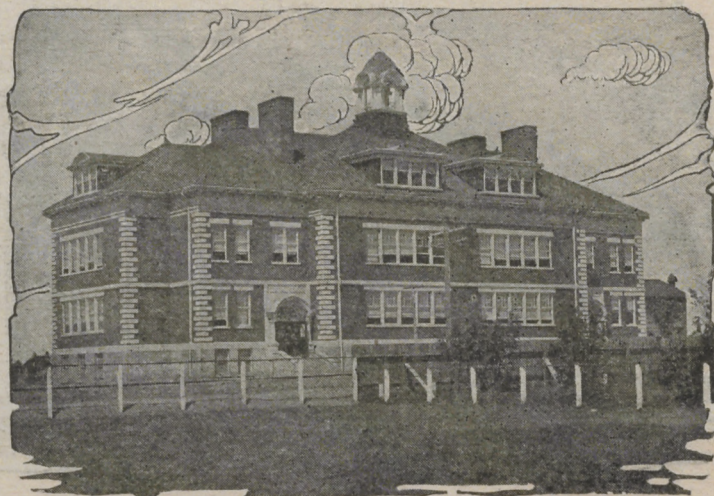
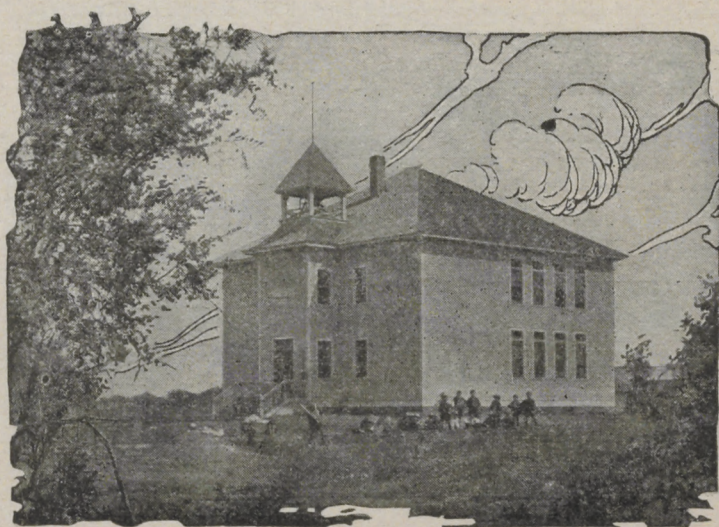
The demonstration that has been made surely convinces you that nowhere else can you find such splendid opportunities to capitalize your energy and ability, and realize the benefit in a few short years that is being offered in Western Canada. Never has a country offered a more gracious welcome to the vigorous, capable settler than Canada is extending to you. Nowhere else can you find the perfect combination of climate, productive soil and cheap land with established markets. To-day you are offered a home and future at the price you must pay for existence in old settled countries, or an entire section of as good land as that you now own for less than the price of 80 acres in your own community. The effort that is necessary to make reasonable dividends on high priced land will found a fortune on the prairies of Western Canada. Whether you want to ranch on large acreage or farm a quarter-section, you will succeed with ordinary adaptability and effort.

Picture if you will broad acres of grain yellowing for harvest, which will shortly fill the elevators silhouetted on the horizon a few miles away or possibly a stone's throw of your barn; sleek-sided, broad-backed cattle, fattening in the meadows of abundant grass.

Your automobile stands at the door to do duty either in pleasure or business. Your telephone, together with rural delivery, brings the world's news to your home and within walking distance are the schools your children attend.

In a recent issue of *The Commercial West*, of Minneapolis, the following reference was made to Canadian business activity:

"Even those who have gone through the eras of rapid expansion in our own northwestern states are staggered at the tremendous activity and development under way in Western Canada."





# MANITOBA

THE most easterly of the three Central Provinces lies in the centre of the North American continent and midway between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, its southern boundary running down to the 49th parallel, which separates it from the United States, its northeasterly boundary being Hudson Bay. It may well be termed one of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Manitoba is one-fourth larger than Germany, its area covering 252,000 square miles or about 161 million acres. If a family were to be placed on every half section of the surveyed land in Manitoba, over 600,000 souls would be actually living on land.

**Available Homesteads.**—One and a half million acres of land is open for free homesteading in Manitoba, east of the Red River, and between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, also west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the railway lines. The tree growth of these districts will make a strong appeal to those who appreciate the picturesque. Where the timber is light scrub, it is easily removed, while the heavy forest richly repays the cost of clearing. Lakes, rivers and creeks are numerous, and wells of moderate depth furnish water for domestic purposes. Homestead lands are easily reached and the value of land is steadily advancing. Two thousand five hundred and nine homesteads were taken up in 1912.

**Available Farm Lands,** apart from homesteads, can be secured at \$12 to \$15 per acre for raw prairie, while improved farms command \$35 to \$40.

Every district in the Province offers attraction to the settler. The "Million for Manitoba League," with headquarters at Winnipeg, has branches throughout the Province, works for the general interest of the settler. Owing to variety in the character of the country, which varies from open prairie to park districts, it is comparatively easy to select the district best adapted to each case.

**Improved Farms** may be secured in all parts of Manitoba from owners who have grown wealthy and in a position to retire.

**Soil and Surface.**—The surface of Manitoba is not a flat, bare stretch, a "bald-headed prairie." A large part of the land, especially in the south, is flat, being, geologists say, the bed of a wide, prehistoric lake. But even in the southwest the land rises into wooded hills, and in the southeast, close to the Lake-of-the-Woods country, there is a genuine forest. In Western Manitoba are forest areas, and timbered districts exist on the Turtle Mountains and the Brandon Hills. The true forest persists in Central Manitoba as far as the Duck Mountains. From all these points quantities of lumber, fence posts, and firewood are sent to the prairie settlers, and the rivers and lakes are skirted by a plentiful tree growth. Down through the heart of the Province stretch two great lake chains, Lake Winnipeg and lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. These receive as tribute the waters of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine west, and discharge through the Nelson River to Hudson Bay. Sloping to the west from the Lake Manitoba plain is a range of hills known as the Duck Mountains, Riding Mountains, and the Porcupine Hills. These hills are modest in their height, have a gentle slope, and in no way interfere with the fact that almost the whole land surface of Central and Southern Manitoba west of its great lakes is ready for cultivation. While the northern portion of the Province has not been surveyed, it is known to contain a large area of good level agricultural land. Manitoba's soil is a deep rich loam, inexhaustible in its productiveness; it is essentially agricultural. There are 25½ million acres of land surveyed, about one-fourth of which was under crop in 1912.

**Grain Growing.**—Manitoba is noted for its wheat crops and has already established prestige in yields of oats, rye and flax; in some parts corn is being

grown. In certain districts good yields of winter wheat are reported.

The following tables give the acreage, average and total yield of wheat, oats, barley, and flax for the last six years:

WHEAT				OATS			
Year	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield	
1907	2,789,553	14.22	39,688,266.6	1,213,596	34.8	42,140,744	
1908	2,850,640	17.23	49,252,539	1,216,632	36.8	44,686,043	
1909	2,642,111	17.33	45,774,707.7	1,373,683	37.1	50,983,056	
1910	2,962,187	13.475	39,916,391.7	1,486,436	28.7	42,647,766	
1911	3,350,000	18.29	61,058,786	1,625,000	45.3	73,786,683	
1912	2,823,362	20.07	58,433,579	1,939,982	46.0	87,190,677	

BARLEY				FLAX			
Year	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield	
1907	649,570	25.7	16,752,724.3	25,915	12.25	317,347	
1908	658,441	27.54	18,135,757	50,187	11.18	562,206	
1909	601,008	27.31	16,416,634	20,635	12.26	253,636	
1910	624,644	20.75	12,960,038.7	41,002	9.97	410,928	
1911	760,000	31.5	21,000,000	86,000	14.00	1,205,727	
1912	962,928	35.0	33,795,191	191,315	13.06	2,671,729	

The total value of the grain crop for 1912 is estimated at 61½ million dollars by the Dominion Government which places the average yield of grains higher than the Provincial returns which form the above table.

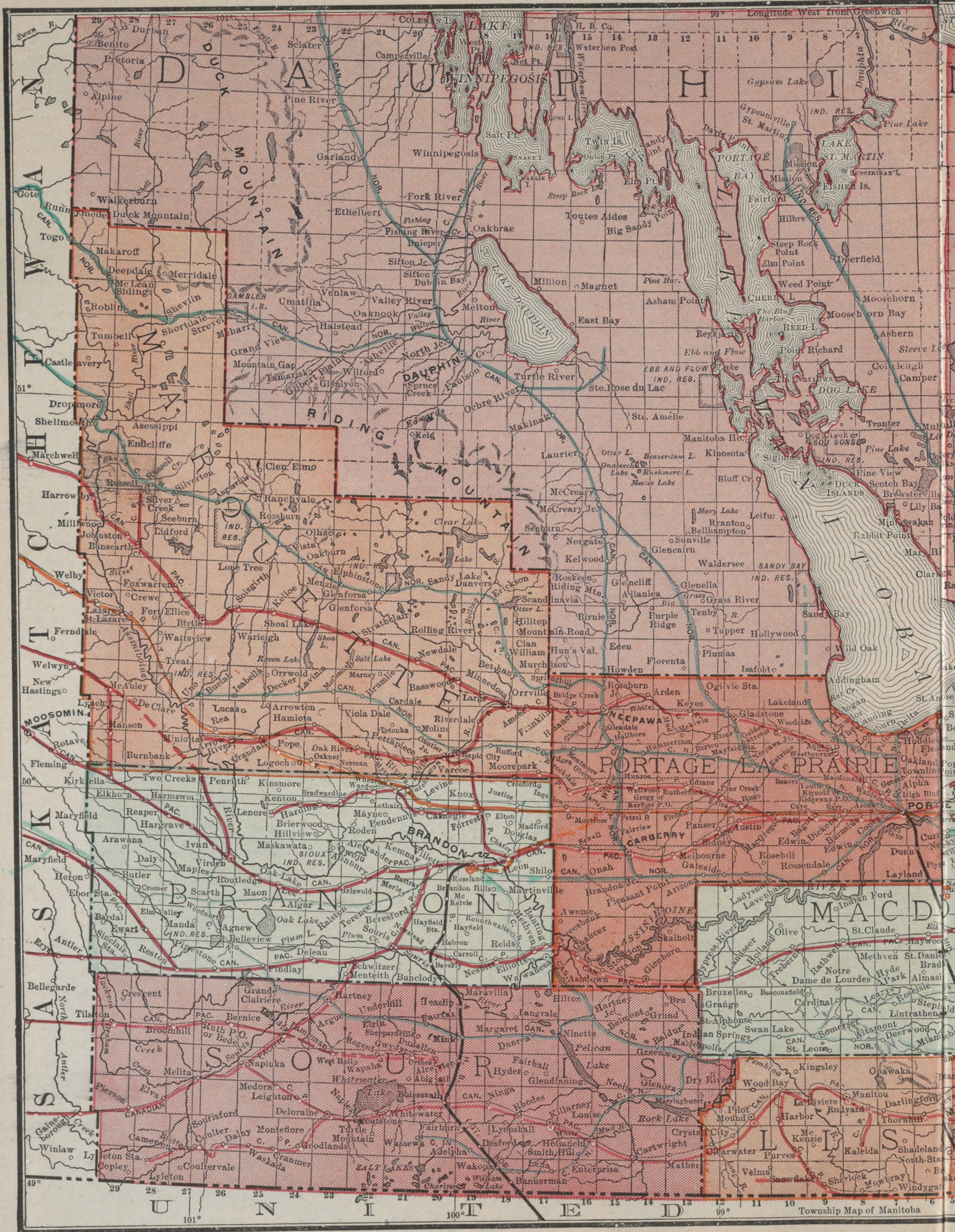
In a recent report the Minister of Agriculture for the Province gave the grain crop at 182,357,494 bushels, exceeding that of 1911 by 22 million. Potato crop yielded 11 million bushels, roots, nearly 4 million, and cultivated grasses 282,241 tons. Of poultry there was marketed 167,348 turkeys, 71,951 geese, and 779,850 chickens.

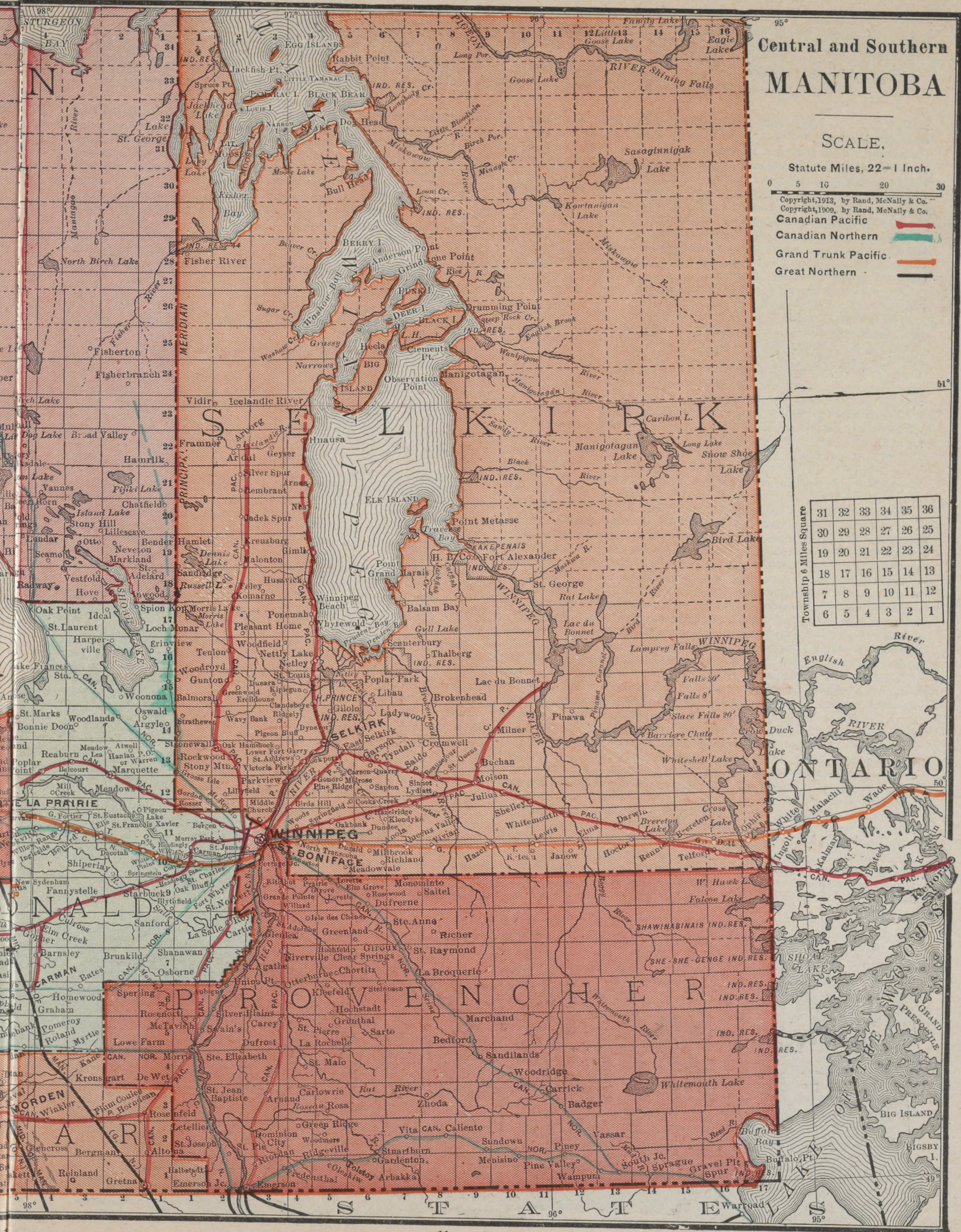
The Dominion Census Bureau places the wealth of all crops for 1912 at 66 million dollars.

**Mixed Farming** has become quite general in Manitoba and practically every farmer now has his herd of cattle or flock of sheep. His fattened hogs find a steadily increasing market at good prices, while poultry is a source of revenue. The vegetable crop is always a success; wonderful yields of potatoes and roots are regularly recorded. Many portions of the country, partially wooded and somewhat broken, were formerly overlooked, but are now proving desirable in the carrying on of mixed farming. These park districts have sufficient area for grain growing, also hay and grasses.

The poplar groves scattered over these, afford excellent shelter for cattle and, in many cases, valuable building material. The district lying east and southeast of Winnipeg is receiving a great many settlers. It is well served by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. Rainfall here as elsewhere throughout the Province is adequate, and well water easily secured. Considerable of this land is available for homesteads, while other portions may be purchased at a low price from the









railways and land companies. This applies to Swan River and Dauphin districts.

**Dairying** yielded about two million dollars in 1912 for butter, other dairy products in proportion, and then failed to supply local demand by one hundred thousand dollars in milk and cream, and 1½ million pounds of butter which had to be imported. Winnipeg alone used three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of milk and cream in 1912. The demand is increasing with the growth of the cities throughout the west, and splendid opportunities offer in this field. The abundant grasses, native and wild, are rich in the fattening properties so essential to raising cattle and producing butter and cheese. Cheese sold in 1912 at 12½ cents per pound, dairy butter at 23.4 cents and creamery butter at 28 cents.

Dairy schools under control of the Agricultural College are well equipped and manned by Professors of high standing.

**Businesslike Farming.**—Nowhere on the continent, more than in Manitoba, has farming advanced to the dignity of a thoroughly businesslike occupation. Here the farmer works, not merely for a living, but, rather, for a handsome profit. Instances are frequent where large areas under wheat have given a clear profit of over \$12 an acre. All the labour of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing is included at \$7.50 per acre with hired help. Even allowing \$8, it is a poor year that will not yield a handsome margin.

**Education.**—That Manitobans value popular education is evidenced by the fact that greater percentage of public funds is expended for schools than for any other purpose. Private schools, business colleges and public libraries, as numerous and as well equipped as those in similar communities anywhere, are established in all the cities and towns of importance, so that these with the excellent public schools offer educational facilities fully equal to those of any country. There are also a number of Catholic parochial schools.

There is a Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon that is doing much to educate the farming population of the Province. Accurate records of all experiments in practical work are kept and the information is given to the settlers free. There are also dairy schools, farmers' institutes, live stock, fruit growers, agricultural, and horticultural associations that are doing much to educate the settlers, free of charge to them, in the most successful methods of carrying on the varied branches of their calling.

**Railways** have anticipated the future, so that few farmers are more than eight or ten miles from a railway. Manitoba has 3,895 miles of railway as compared with 1,470 miles in 1893. The Canadian Pacific has 1,620 miles, Canadian Northern 1,809, and the Grand Trunk 366 and extensions will be made by all lines this year. Railway lines are being built to Hudson Bay, which will make large mineral deposits available. When this territory is surveyed there will be opened up a wonderfully rich area, capable of maintaining an immense population. This added territory gives a port on Hudson Bay, into which large ocean going vessels will be in a position to carry a considerable portion of the farm produce of the West to old country markets.

**Climate.**—Unlike some of the other provinces, Manitoba possesses but little variety of climate. With it, climatic conditions are uniform throughout. One pleasant condition is much sunshine throughout the year. This makes the summer pleasant, warm, and very conducive to the rapid and successful growth of vegetation.

The autumns are usually long and agreeable, ploughing weather sometimes extending even to the end of November.

The winters rarely last more than three or four months, and on account of the dry atmosphere, the low temperature is not as much felt as in countries with more moisture. The snow is never deep, and travel in winter by team or rail is rarely impeded by drifts or blockades. The annual precipitation is 21.4 inches.

The spring months are most invigorating. The deep frost escaping from the ground during that time assures sufficient moisture to give vegetation a good start until the June rains begin. The moderate rains of July continue the growing and ripening processes under a warm sun, and harvesting becomes general in August. The mean temperature of the country is 32.7; January, 5.2; July, 66.1.

Seeding usually begins the first week in April before the frost is fully out of the ground, and the summer is of ample length to bring the staple crops of the Province to maturity.

**Forest Wealth** abounds in the northeast Hudson Bay district, in Central Manitoba, as well as on the Turtle Mountains and on the Brandon Hills. This is a valuable asset to this province and lumbering is carried on extensively in the eastern part.

**Game and Fish.**—Manitoba's fishery output represents an annual value of over one million dollars. There is plenty of good fishing. Wild ducks, geese, and swans haunt the lakes and rivers, while on the prairies are flocks of prairie chicken.

**Winnipeg** is a natural distributing point for Western Canada, as well as the shipping point for the wonderful crops from the tributary prairie lands. Has a population of about 200,000. The prosperity of Western Canada is reflected in this handsome city of substantial buildings, wide boulevarded streets, with its own quarries, water works, street lighting systems, asphalt plants, and extensive park system of 29 parks, covering 500 acres. The building records show 100 million dollars' worth of improvement in eight years, the permits for 1912 amounted to over 20 million dollars, and its bank clearings upwards of 1½ billion dollars. There are forty modern school buildings with 378 teachers and 21,210 pupils.

It has four live daily papers and forty weekly and monthly publications. Twenty-four railway tracks radiate from the city, making Winnipeg the leading grain centre of the world. The financial centre of the city is expanding so rapidly that a photograph taken at any point shows magnificent new buildings under construction, representing immense investment and indicating the confidence investors feel in the city's future. Municipal improvements are constantly being made and the city now has 466 miles of sidewalk, 112 miles of boulevard and 162 miles of street pavement. There are 115 churches.

St. Boniface, the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of St. Boniface adjoins and is partly surrounded by the business district; contains 17,000 population.

**Brandon.**—With 18,000 population is the second city in the province and is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its seven branch railway lines. The Canadian Northern runs through the town and has erected a fine new modern hotel in every particular. The Great Northern enters from the south and the Grand Trunk Pacific is building, affording excellent shipping facilities, necessary to the factories, flour mills, machine shops, and wholesale houses located here. Fourteen branch banks are located here with clearings totaling \$33,000,000. As an educational centre Brandon might be ranked with cities several times larger. The high school would be a credit to any city of first rank. Building permits to the extent of \$1,138,000 were issued in 1912, and the city is keeping pace with civic improvements. A Dominion Experimental Farm is located here.

**Portage la Prairie.**—Enjoys splendid railway facilities, being located at the junction of four lines of railway. This fortunate condition has caused a number of industries to locate here. The city owns its park and has a fine educational system, including a Collegiate Institute. Many churches and fraternal organizations are supported by this city of 7,000 population. Municipal improvements are constantly being made.

**Selkirk** is a distributing point of supplies for points on Lake Winnipeg.





**Carberry and Morden** are flourishing railway towns in the heart of fine wheat-growing sections. Minnedosa, Neepawa, Dauphin, Carman, Virden, and Souris also are centres of notable grain-growing districts and important railroad towns.

Scores of towns now developing afford openings for those desiring business opportunities, each with its mills and warehouses for wheat. Among these centres may be named Manitou, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanese, Rivers, Somerset, Baldur, Deloraine, Melita, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, Killarney, Hartney, Stonewall, Boissevain, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Pilot Mound, Winkler and Plum Coulee.

**Important Facts.**—In 1912 the estimated amount spent on farm buildings was 3½ million dollars, as compared with 3¼ million dollars the previous year. There are 3,686 threshing outfits in the Province. Potatoes last year averaged upwards of 200 bushels to the acre.

At the Dry Farming Congress, recently held at Lethbridge, Alberta, Manitoba made a very creditable display of grains, oats and vegetables and also apples, there being twenty-two varieties shown, native grown, from the vicinity of Morden. Manitoba never will be an apple producing country, in a paying sense, but for those who select the right location and wish to go into the occupation, they will find it a delightful diversion and fairly remunerative.

Small fruits can be grown with great success in any portion of the province, while roots and vegetables compare favorably in quantity and quality with those grown anywhere. Tomatoes are especially good.

Considerable field corn was grown in Manitoba in 1912, the growers reporting considerable success, thus bearing out the theory that the corn belt is gradually working northward.

Mr. J. D. MacGregor, the man who made Manitoba famous at the 1912 Live Stock Show at Chicago by winning the fat steer prize, says that Manitoba lands will be worth \$100 per acre in the near future. The growing of alfalfa and feeding of live stock will help to make it.

	1891	1908	1909	1911	1912
Population.....	152,506	-----	-----	455,614	-----
Horses.....	86,735	230,926	237,161	232,725	273,395
Milch cows.....	82,710	173,546	167,442	146,841	-----
Other horned cattle.....	147,984	357,988	333,752	397,261	428,274
Sheep.....	35,838	29,265	29,074	32,223	42,087
Hogs.....	54,177	192,489	172,374	176,212	216,640
Cultivated farms.....	-----	-----	45,380	-----	49,755

Increase in population in ten years was 78.52 per cent.

The exhibit of grains, grasses, clover, fodder crops, vegetables and natural products shown at the 1912 United States Land Show spoke well for the soil and climate of Manitoba.

#### WHAT MANITOBA SETTLERS ARE DOING

**Deloraine, Man.**—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Depladt arrived here from Belgium twelve years ago, with little more than the clothes on their backs. Since then he has acquired a good half-section and enough money to take a well-earned rest. He has rented his farm and intends spending the winter at his old home in Belgium and will return in the spring, bringing with him a number of Belgium's sturdy sons.

**Brandon, Man.**—W. H. Dunbar, of the Brandon Hills District, threshed 1,275 bushels of wheat in seven and a half hours off a field of 30 acres, making the yield 43½ bushels per acre. A farmer near Brandon reports \$1,200 profit from his yield in sheep raising last year.

**Napinka, Man.**—The constant stream of wheat coming into town is taxing the capacity of the elevators.

#### SOME SETTLERS' OPINIONS

**James Normur, of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Manitoba, says:**

"I have been in Wisconsin twenty-five years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin. This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses, and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses, and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie."

**H. C. Welch, of Brooklyn, Wisconsin, says:**

"Down in Wisconsin the pasturage is too high for a renting farmer: A quarter of our farms is devoted to pasturage, and that where rent is at least 5 per cent of the land value. This land is the finest for mixed farming I have ever seen. I did not expect to see clover here when it will not grow in Dakota. Nor did I expect to see better cattle roaming on the prairie, without other feed than its natural grasses, and the vetch and pea-vine."

**John H. Pearson, said:**

"I am getting along in years, but I am thinking of moving to Manitoba in spite of it. The land there is not so hard to work as our Wisconsin soil and the quality is surely there, as the wonderful crops I have seen show very conclusively. Any renter in Wisconsin is foolish to stay there on high-priced land, that is hard to work and after all does not produce like the land in east Dauphin. I have never seen better crops. Wheat, oats, and best of all, the vegetables were in the best of conditions. It is an unequalled opportunity for a young farmer and there is plenty of room for the older ones."

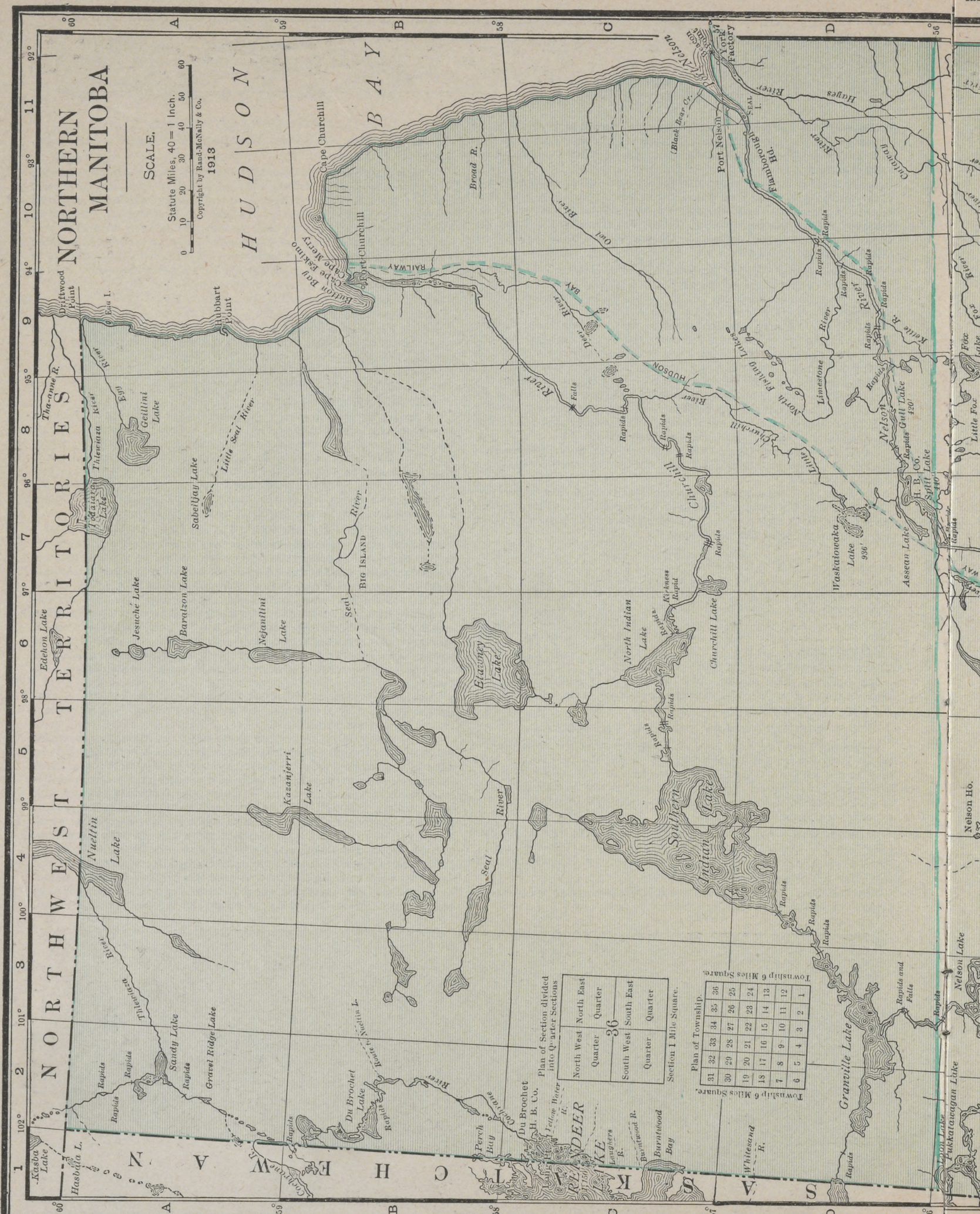
#### CORN CAN BE GROWN ON CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Manitoba is now commencing to produce considerable corn, chiefly for feeding purposes. In some cases where the crop can be matured into the dough stage, silos could be used, and would be a profitable investment. According to the *Farm and Ranch Review*, a correspondent who visited a field of corn in southern Manitoba, on September 28th, says: "The corn was untouched by frost, and it stood on an average eight and nine feet in height. The corn had developed into the dough stage, and the crop would easily exceed twenty tons to the acre. At many experimental farms, the same favourable showing of the corn crop has manifested itself. At the Brandon experimental farm this year several varieties, all very good yielders, matured into good silo corn."

Considering the success with which corn can be produced, and the advantages to be gained by so producing it, should not it receive the serious attention of the western agriculturist?

Corn is successfully grown in the northern part of Minnesota, in similar soil, and under the same climatic conditions, and there does not appear to be any reason why like results should not be secured in Western Canada. It is the opinion of many American farmers of experience that the corn belt is extending northward. The prairie Provinces must gradually take up with mixed farming. More stock on the farms must be raised, and in consequence farming must to some extent be diverted from grain growing to other necessary crops. If crops suitable for wintering cattle, and especially dairy stock, are to be grown, why should not corn be one of these crops? In Ontario and in the United States it forms the main bulky food for wintering beef and dairy cattle. They would not be without this profitable plant. In fact since its introduction almost twice as much stock can be retained on the same amount of land, besides considering its great value for keeping the land clean.





# NORTHERN MANITOBA

SCALE.

Statute Miles, 40 = 1 Inch.  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60  
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.  
1913

H U D S O N

B A Y

Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

North West Quarter	North East Quarter
South West Quarter	South East Quarter
36	

Section 1 Mile Square.

Plan of Township

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township 6 Miles Square.





# SASKATCHEWAN

**S**ASKATCHEWAN, the central Prairie Province is a huge rectangle extending from the 49th to the 60th parallel with an area as large as France and twice the size of the British Isles, all suitable for cultivation and will yield the highest quality of cereals.

It has a land area of 155,092,480 acres extends 760 miles north and south and 390 miles east and west at the southern boundary bordering on the United States. There are four distinct zone divisions extending north and south (a) rolling prairie (b) prairie and woodland (c) forest (d) sparsely timbered belt. Less than 13 million acres are under cultivation, with a population of approximately 500,000 thriving vigorous people; it will eventually have a population of millions and a grain production near the billion bushel mark. Average altitude about 1,500 feet above sea level. Its increase in population in 10 years was 440 per cent.

The Government forces in Saskatchewan are complete and effective. Every branch of agricultural work conducted by the Provincial Governments is a part of the Department of Agriculture.

**Soil and Surface.**—The soil in all of Saskatchewan is a rich loam, running from eight to twenty inches deep over a chocolate clay subsoil. The moisture is retained by this subsoil so that evaporation is so gradual as to make the fertility almost inexhaustible. The southern portion is almost flat with few exceptions from a line east and west through Saskatoon.

In certain portions the surface is undulating, but in no case is it so hilly as to preclude ploughing every acre, near some of the rivers in the more hilly sections the soil becomes lighter with some stone and gravel.

The results of tests made at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head shows a dozen distinct varieties of wheat, sown in mid-April, cut in 130 days, yielding forty-three bushels to the acre. Six reasons may be given for the exceptional favourable conditions awaiting the grower of wheat in Saskatchewan: 1. The soil is almost inexhaustible in its fertility. 2. The climate brings the wheat plant to fruition very quickly. 3. The northern latitude gives the wheat more sunshine during the period of growing than is furnished by the districts farther south. 4. Cyclones never occur. 5. Rust is of infrequent occurrence. 6. Insect foes are unknown.

**Fuel and Water.**—The coal areas to the south, and the partially wooded areas in the north, provide an ample supply of fuel, while water can be secured anywhere at a reasonable depth.

## CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

The Available Homesteads are principally in Central Saskatchewan which is watered east and west by the main Saskatchewan River and by its chief branch, the North Saskatchewan, a great part of whose navigable length lies within this section. The surface generally is rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, spruce, and pine, alternating with intruding portions of the great plain from the south. In soil and climate Central Saskatchewan is well adapted to the raising of cattle, also wheat and other grains. A large agricultural area of land lying chiefly to the north of the central belt is still open for free homesteading. The homesteader may add to his holdings by purchasing adjoining land from the land companies of the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific Railway and other corporations. These unimproved lands range from \$15 an acre upwards.

Districts recently opened for settlement are Shellbrook, Beaver River, and Green Lake, into which the Canadian Northern Railway is projected. Other

new districts are Jack Fish Lake and Turtle Lake, north of Battleford, into which the same road is built. These districts are favourable for grain and cattle raising. North of North Battleford, there are several townships of land, which will not be long without transportation, and to the east of these there are available homesteads.

## SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

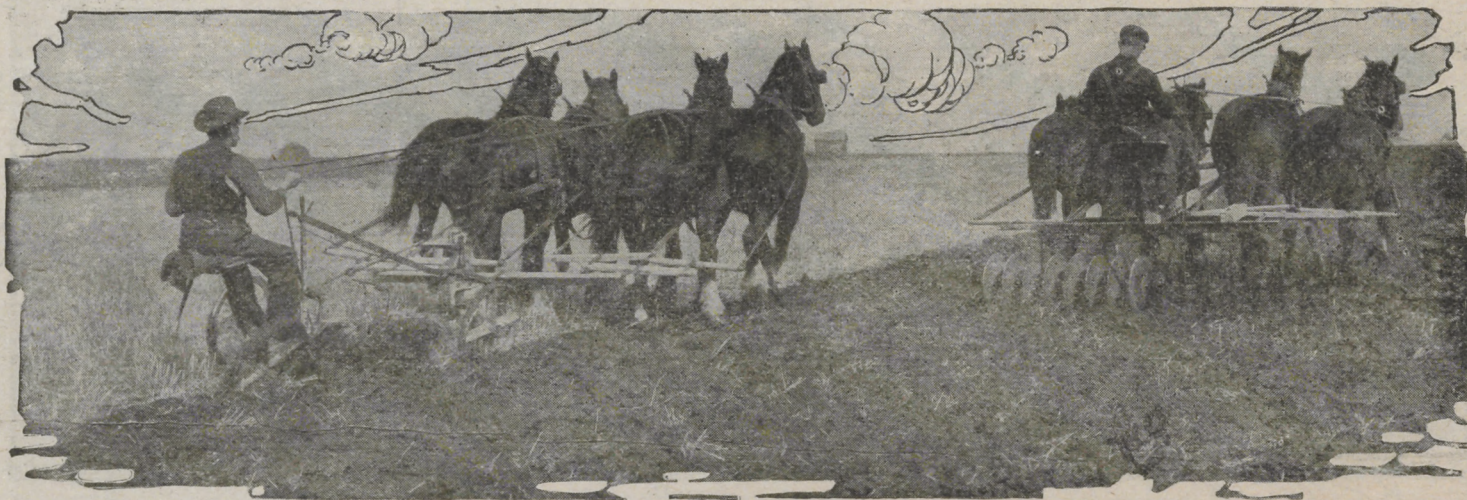
**Available Farm Land** is found in Southwestern Saskatchewan. Between Regina and Moose Jaw the country is occupied by prosperous farmers. In the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw mixed farming and grain raising are carried on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatchewan, are large settlements of contented and prosperous farmers. To the south and southwest is opened a tract of land available for homesteading, and the establishment of a land office at Moose Jaw makes it easy to inspect the land and secure speedy entry. These lands are easily reached from Moose Jaw, Mortlach, Herbert, Gull Lake, and Swift Current.

Maple Creek district is an important stock centre and shipping point for the big ranches to the west and south, some of the best sheep, cattle, and horses in Canada being raised on the succulent grass that here obtains. The wheat grower and mixed farmer are treading on the heels of the ranchman and the cow-puncher.

West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary herds of cattle roam and largely find for themselves. Snowfall is light and winters so mild that hardy animals graze through the whole year. The Chinook winds are felt as far east as Swift Current. Grain growing is successful, both to the north and south.

Farm land is also available for purchase from railway and other land companies in Southeastern Saskatchewan, which includes that section between Manitoba on the east and the third meridian on the west, extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has more rainfall than that farther west and less wood than the portion lying north. In character and productiveness of soil, Southeastern Saskatchewan is a continuation of Manitoba, but contains more prairie area.

There are practically no homesteads available in Southeastern Saskatchewan. The land is occupied by an excellent class of farmers, and values range from \$15 per acre to \$25 for unimproved prairie, while \$40 to \$50 per acre is asked for improved farms.





## NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

**Available Homesteads.**—Northern Saskatchewan has not yet been opened to any extent for settlement. There are approximately 80 million acres beyond the railway at Prince Albert, a heritage which time, zeal, and railway enterprise will eventually make accessible. Furs, forest wealth, and fisheries are recognized as a national asset, but thousands of acres of fertile land lie beyond the existing lines of railway, which await future development. Northern Saskatchewan has natural resources sufficient to maintain a population equal to that of any European country in corresponding latitude.

**Saskatchewan Crops.**—Saskatchewan leads all the other provinces in wheat production, though only a comparatively small portion of its tillable area is under cultivation. In 1898 the area under wheat was 276,253 acres; in 1905 it was 910,359 acres; in 1908 2,703,563 acres, and in 1912, or in four years' time, according to Dominion Government figures, it had doubled, the area being 5,384,092 acres. On this there were grown approximately 105 million bushels of wheat, or an average of about 21.49 bushels to the acre, in spite of the fact that this Province, with the rest of the West, suffered from unfavourable weather conditions. The farmers of Saskatchewan had a very successful year and realized about 128 million dollars for products apart from field and fodder crops, which were valued at 13½ million dollars.

Crop yields in 1912 showed an increased acreage and average over 1911, notwithstanding an unusual precipitation and some shortage of labour before and during harvest. Barley and flax showed an increase; oats a slight decrease. Flax is a suitable first crop and has particular advantage to the farmer at some distance from the railways, as each load converts into a larger cash value than other grains. Marquis wheat, believed to ripen earlier than Red Fife, showed an average yield of 25 to 35 bushels and in some cases 40 bushels to the acre.

### FIELD PRODUCTS OF SASKATCHEWAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS

Year	WHEAT		OATS	
	Total Yield	Average Yield per acre	Total Yield	Average Yield per acre
1905	26,107,286	23.09	19,213,055	42.70
1906	37,010,098	21.40	23,965,528	37.45
1908	50,654,629	13.68	48,379,838	27.29
1909	90,277,000	22.04	105,465,000	42.04
1910	72,666,000	15.58	63,315,000	30.40
1911	92,367,000	16.05	103,240,000	45.00
*1912	105,128,000	21.49	109,617,000	47.96

Year	BARLEY		FLAX	
	Total Yield	Average Yield per acre	Total Yield	Average Yield per acre
1905	893,396	27.11	398,399	15.73
1906	1,316,415	24.57	710,698	9.35
1908	3,965,724	17.23	2,589,352	9.78
1909	7,833,000	32.01	4,448,700	13.09
1910	5,859,018	26.01	3,044,138	9.66
1911	6,642,000	27.00	10,688,000	11.25
*1912	6,354,000	35.24	6,413,000	12.56

\*According to Provincial figures, yield of wheat in 1912 was larger from a smaller acreage showing an average of 21.3 bushel per acre.

It may be of interest in this connection to compare the average yield of wheat per acre produced by other great wheat-growing lands over a number of years. The predominant advantage of Saskatchewan is obvious.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Saskatchewan	22.57	19.44	17.51	23.09	21.40	13.52	13.68	22.1	15.58
Kansas	10.4	14.1	12.4	13.9	15.1	11.0	12.6	14.5	14.04
Minnesota	13.9	13.1	12.8	13.3	10.9	13.0	13.0	16.8	16.0
North Dakota	15.9	12.7	11.8	14.0	13.6	10.0	11.6	13.69	5.0
South Dakota	12.2	13.8	9.6	13.7	13.4	11.2	13.0	14.1	12.8
Nebraska	20.9	15.7	13.6	19.4	22.0	18.1	17.0	19.4	16.1
Iowa	12.7	12.4	11.6	14.2	15.7	13.4	17.2	14.69	21.0
Russia	11.1	10.6	11.5	10.2	7.7	---	---	12.07	10.93
United States	14.5	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.0	14.1	15.8	14.1

**Mixed Farming** is so successful in Saskatchewan that only passing comment is necessary. The cereal yield was 240 million bushels in 1912. The Province is famous for its high-class horses, well-bred cattle, sheep, and hogs.

**Poultry Raising** is so profitable that many Saskatchewan farmers have gone into it extensively. Of 10,000 turkeys marketed at Moose Jaw there was not a single "cull," they brought an average of \$2.80 each. Chickens provide a certain profit and constant income.

**Dairying** is successful. An excellent market is established and natural facilities favour the settler taking up this branch of mixed farming. 997,000 pounds of creamery butter yielded \$271,185 in 1912 and private dairies realized \$189,000, for 700,000 pounds, making a total increase \$177,376.69 over 1911, and even with these large returns the average settler overlooks this opportunity of developing a "rainy day surplus" in his anxiety during the first two or three years to get quick returns from grain growing. With the exception of cream delivery a government superintendent supervises all business transactions of most creameries.

**Railways.**—Over 200 miles of new branches opened last year, gives Saskatchewan a total mileage of 4,611 miles of which 1,230 is main line and 3,381 branches. The Province is so well served by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific that few of the established settlements are more than 10 to 20 miles from transportation; new settlements do not have to wait long for railway advantages. The Hudson Bay Railway will afford a short haul to ocean shipping from Saskatchewan grain fields. One and a half million dollars have been appropriated by the local government for improvements and building highways.

**Rivers.**—The chief rivers are the North Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, and Carrot. The North and South Saskatchewan rise in the Rockies and have a general easterly trend. The Red Deer flows into the South Saskatchewan, about 150 miles north of the United States boundary. The South Saskatchewan runs east nearly half way across the Province, then turns north and enters the North Saskatchewan a little east of the town of Prince Albert. The South Saskatchewan, with the Qu'Appelle, intersects the Province from east to west. The Carrot rises south of Prince Albert and runs parallel to the North Saskatchewan, into which it flows near "The Pas," and the junction point of the Hudson Bay Railway, now under construction.

**Lumbering.**—North of Prince Albert, (which is the centre at present of the lumber industry), and east of that city, lumbering is extensive. In the northern forest the timber is black and white spruce, larch or tamarack, jack pine, aspen or white poplar, balsam or black poplar, and white birch.

**Game and Fish.**—In the north, furs are secured for the world's markets and fishing is carried on extensively.

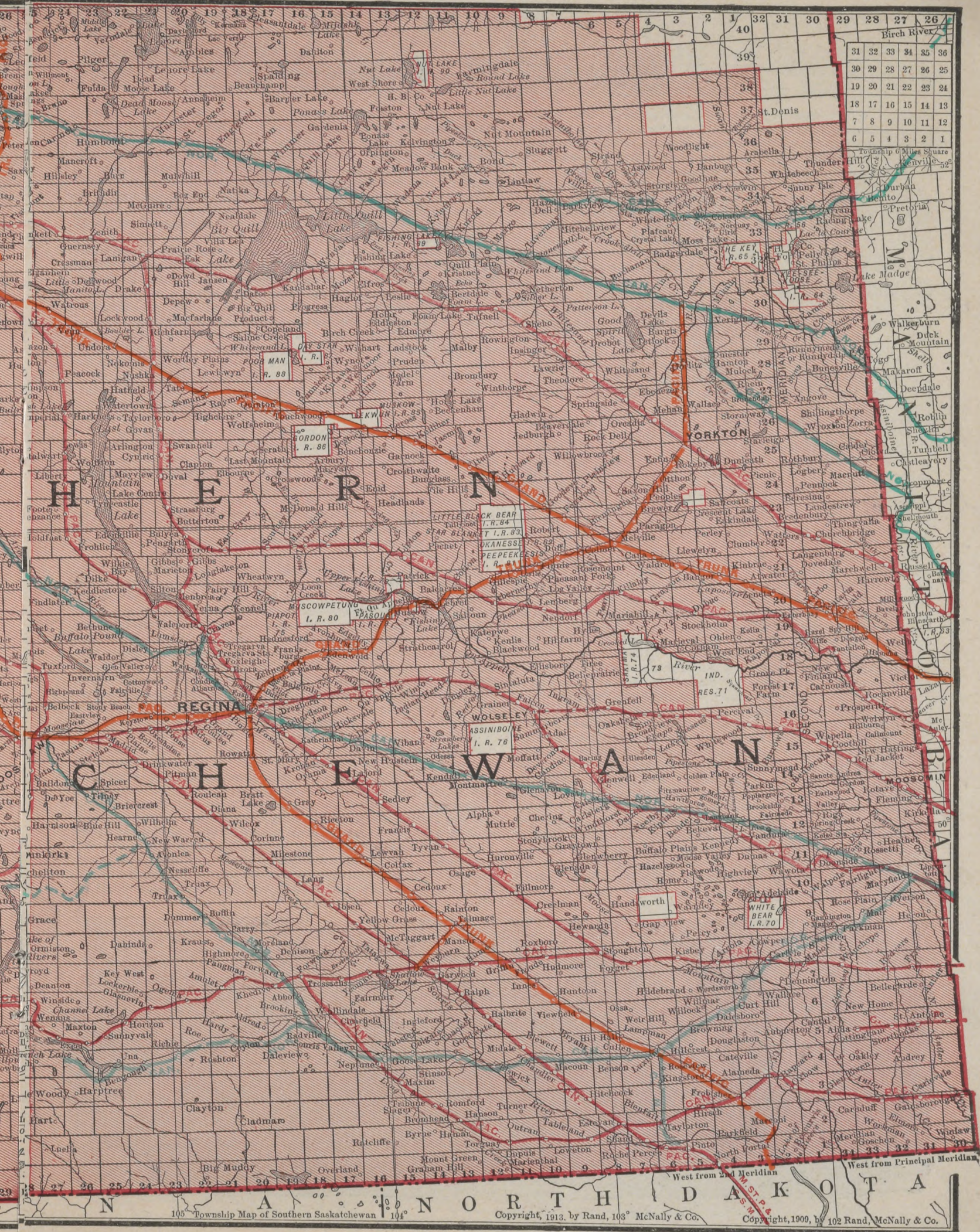
**Education.**—Schools are sustained by provincial aid and local rates. Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, the teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the Department of Education. The university is supported and controlled by the Province, a department of which is a college of agriculture with some of Canada's best educators and agricultural specialists on the faculty. Nowhere do the agricultural authorities give greater attention to welfare and education of the farmer than in the newer districts of this Province.

### CITIES AND TOWNS

**Regina.**—Capital of Saskatchewan, is located in the heart of a splendid agricultural section, and is distributing centre for a large tributary district. With a population of about 45,000 it supports a dozen banks which had clearings of 116 million dollars in 1912. It has good hotel accommodation, is noted for its substantial public buildings, wide, well-paved streets, and metropolitan spirit. It has a splendid street car system. In 1912









6 million dollars were expended for new buildings. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific unite to make it an important railway centre. The collegiate institute and provincial normal school add to the educational importance. The Northwest Mounted Police headquarters are located here, also the judiciary of Saskatchewan.

**Saskatoon.**—The seat of the University of Saskatchewan, is a growing city beautifully situated on the south branch of the Saskatchewan. It is well served by railways, being located on the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert Line, connection is made with the main line at Warman. The same Company serves an extensive and productive farming district to the southwest. It is also on the route of the Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Edmonton. The Grand Trunk Pacific has appropriated 1 ½ million dollars for terminals, and will build from Saskatoon westward along the river to Battleford. The municipally-owned street car system is giving entire satisfaction. Population about 28,000; in 1903 it was about 100. Building permits for 1912 amounted to \$7,628,405, as compared with \$943,000 in 1909. The clearings of its 15 banks in 1912 were 116 million dollars; 1911, 64 million. Assessment in 1912, 56 million dollars, compared with 20 million in 1911. Assessment 1912, 40 million dollars. There are four bridges crossing the South Saskatchewan River, with another in contemplation. Saskatoon in 1912, experienced a growth unparalleled in its history and excelled by no city of its size on the Continent.

**Moose Jaw** is a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific, is a terminus of the Soo Line and is also served by the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific. Population approximately 23,000. It is noted for its schools and churches. Five million dollars were expended in 1912 for new building projects and bank clearings amounted to 65 million dollars, an increase of 25 million over 1911. The assessment was 56 million dollars in 1912 against 20 million in 1911. Splendid street car facilities exist here. This district is well settled by most progressive farmers. They have brought the raw prairie land, which cost them from \$8 to \$10 per acre, to a state of agriculture that makes their land worth from \$25 to \$40 per acre.

**Prince Albert.**—Is the northern terminus of the Canadian Northern and has a delightful situation on the north branch of the Saskatchewan. The Canadian Northern Battleford-Prince Albert line will be completed this fall. A line of the Grand Trunk Pacific is built from the main line at Young. It has four big saw-mills, is well supplied with banks, churches, schools, and hotels; population, 12,000; building permits, 1911, \$920,145; 1912, 2 million dollars. The three flour mills grind about 400 barrels a day. One local mill ships largely of its product to Scotland.

**Swift Current** is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a busy railway town. It is said to be the largest initial wheat market on the American Continent. A few years ago it was thought that the district from a point twelve miles west of Moose Jaw to the western boundary of the Province, and south to the United States boundary was fitted only for horse ranching, cattle and sheep grazing, but now the land is practically all homesteaded in every direction from Swift Current. Branch lines extended to the northwest and southeast enter fairly well settled districts; other lines are contemplated. Population about 2,500. Building permits in 1912, \$800,000.

**Yorkton** has within the last five years more than doubled its population and ships annually over 2 million bushels of grain. It is an up-to-date town of about 2,500 inhabitants with creditable municipal buildings, eight grain elevators, water works, sewerage system, flour mill, saw mill, cement sidewalks, telephone, and a municipal gas plant. Building permits in 1912, \$735,000.

**Battleford.**—Population about 2,500, one of the most picturesque situations in the west, is historic on account of having been the first capital of the Old Territories. During the past year it has made remarkable growth

as a result of the agricultural possibilities that surround it. The Grand Trunk Pacific reaches the town from Biggar on the south and is building westward an extension of the line from Saskatoon. \$150,000 have been appropriated for terminal purposes. The Canadian Northern has a branch entering the town. The Canadian Pacific is expected to build from Asquith. A number of industries have taken advantage of the encouraging opportunities offered by the town, and large wholesale houses have erected depots for distributing purposes. Battle River empties into the Saskatchewan at this point. Large expenditures were made for new buildings in 1912, with splendid prospects for 1913.

**North Battleford.**—Like its sister town, across the river, is wonderfully well situated agriculturally and picturesquely. It has a population of over 5,000, and last year the building permits reached nearly the million dollar mark. Several important industries and large wholesale places are established. The Canadian Northern Railway passes through the town, having its divisional headquarters here, and during the year it will have completed its line to Prince Albert. There is an excellent passenger and freight service on the same Company's lines northwest, which is under construction to Athabasca Landing, Alberta. A traffic bridge connects it with Battleford on the south side of the river. The Provincial Asylum lies to the east.

**Rosetown.**—On the Canadian Northern Saskatoon-Calgary line, is progressive. It is of importance to-day, and marked for a good future. A splendid agricultural district peopled with excellent settlers surrounds it.

**Zealandia.**—on the same line of railway, has wonderful physical advantages and with its reputation already gained, although, only a few short years in existence, as the centre of a farming country, where lands have increased from \$8 to \$30 per acre, its fame has spread and its citizens are warranted in looking forward to a bright future.

**Kindersley.**—Has not been on the map more than four or five years. The surrounding fertile land that made the Goose Lake district famous in agriculture so soon after its discovery, gave to Kindersley a large portion of its glory and substance. It is growing rapidly, and confidence in what it will do is well bestowed.

**Maple Creek.**—For many years the centre of a ranching section, has a population of 1,000, and the country is rapidly filling up with settlers; reports of excellent crops are to hand, and as there is a large area of free homestead land thereabouts considerable settlement is taking place.

**Estevan** is noted for its coal mines and enjoys rail connection with Winnipeg.

**Weyburn** is a prosperous town on the "Soo" Line between Moose Jaw and North Portal—and is connected by railway with Stoughton, thus furnishing a direct route to the east. The Lethbridge line of the Canadian Pacific starts here and will be completed this year. Building permits, 1912, \$760,000.

**Rosthern.**—On the Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern, is in the centre of a good agricultural district.

**Wolsely.**—Three hundred miles west of Winnipeg, is the western terminus of the Wolsely-Reston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**Indian Head.**—The largest incorporated town in Saskatchewan, has more elevators than any other town in the Province. For some time it enjoyed the distinction of being the largest initial wheat-shipping point in the world. The Dominion Government Experimental Farm is here.

**Moosomin.**—Two hundred and twenty miles west of Winnipeg on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a flourishing town surrounded by a rolling prairie country particularly adapted to mixed farming; population 1,200. It has good churches, schools, banks, grain elevators and water-works.

**Qu'Appelle and Arcola** are enterprising towns. Among the largest incorporated villages are Broadview, a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, Grenfell, Duck Lake, Alameda, Balgonie, Lemberg,





Lloydminster, Melfort, Rouleau, and Sinaluta. Portal is the point where the "Soo" Line enters Saskatchewan. Yellow Grass, Milestone and Drinkwater are newer towns—settled within the past few years by progressive farmers from the States. Important and growing towns on the Grand Trunk Pacific, are Melville, Watrous, Scott, Nokomis and Young.

**Industries.**—The remarkable growth of the several cities and towns is but one of the many evidences of the development of agricultural prosperity. In addition to what has already been stated as to the growth of the cities the census of 1911 showed that there were then 28 lumber and planing mills, 17 brick-yards, 39 flour mills, 4 packing plants, and 227 factories, employing 3,708 males and 322 females. The value of the products were nearly 7 million dollars. In 1905 it was about one-third. With the coal resources of the south-eastern part of the Province utilized, and the opportunities for northern parts getting cheap water, Saskatchewan's industrial opportunities are many.

**Important Facts.**—One of the largest farm land deals to be put through in Saskatoon this season was closed up recently when Ralph Hartie purchased 800 acres, one mile southwest of Cory station, for a consideration of \$50,000. This figures out at \$62.50 an acre.

There is a great demand for help of all kinds. With its four cities, its thirty towns and five hundred villages, many men are constantly required for building trades and municipal work. The 90,000 farmers want help to put in and farm their crops.

Boards of Trade in every city and town are ready to give information about openings for investment and assistance in locating men.

The experimental stage is passed and people are developing beautiful homes surrounded by fertile fields.

#### HOW SASKATCHEWAN HAS GROWN

	1901	1906	1909	1911	Value 1911
Population	91,279	263,713	341,521	492,432	
Horses	83,461	240,566	429,766	718,346	\$114,935,360
Milch cows	56,440	112,618	234,458	250,600	12,530,000
Other horned cattle	60,613	360,236	594,632	565,350	14,133,750
Sheep	73,079	121,290	152,601	197,826	1,236,412
Swine	27,753	123,916	352,385	352,118	3,523,059
Total value of all products					\$146,359,372

#### WHAT SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS ARE DOING

**Craigland.**—The yield in 1912 was good. Oats ran about 80 bushels per acre, wheat about 35, and flax 17 to 30, a few fields going 33 bushels.

**Milden.**—Some wheat crops in this district averaged last year 35 bushels to the acre, oats going 100 bushels, and flax 23 bushels.

**Kerrobert.**—Nearly all the wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre, which on an average of nearly fifty thousand acres would net over a million bushels.

**Rosthern.**—The general report of the wheat yields was 20, 30 and 40 bushels per acre. The average would be about 28 bushels. Gerhard Ens, M. L. A., secured 40 bushels per acre from 200 acres. Mr. Ens had in 325 acres altogether in wheat and the average was 27 bushels, 50 acres of his oats averaged 50 bushels, while 30 acres of barley averaged over 46 bushels. H. H. Hillman had in crop 312 acres of wheat which averaged 21 bushels. J. M. Caswell secured an 18 bushel average from 150 acres of wheat. His oats averaged 60 bushels and his barley 40. Ernest Friesen, of Tiefengrund, secured 4,500 bushels of wheat from 225 acres, being a 20 bushel average.

**Wynyard.**—This district is keeping up its reputation as a grain growing centre. J. Fredrickson, a Minnesota farmer, who located here three years ago, has had good crops. From a six acre patch he had a yield of wheat that measured 285 bushels. Anson Moulton's wheat turned out 38 bushels.

**Maidstone.**—Not only is this district well adapted to grain growing, but cattle raising is carried on with positive success. The showing of H. J. Clark,

northwest of this town, who threshed an average of 76 bushels of Marquis wheat from 11 acres must not be accepted as a general yield, but many farmers report from 25 to 35 bushels, which in itself should be satisfactory.

C. E. Hagstrom: "I have a daughter at Seattle who would like to come to Canada. I have found everything here above expectation, both as to soil, location, agricultural chances, labouring chances, building material and fuel, a government which has so arranged it that every person, no matter how poor, may obtain a place of his own by securing a homestead free of cost."

**Filmore.**—Threshing reports from this district are that wheat was averaging 22 bushels for the district and graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. Oats were a good crop and the average is estimated at 55 bushels per acre.

**Maple Creek.**—Wheat shipped to Winnipeg by Mr. John Bertram graded No. 1 hard. He is one of the successful sheep ranchers of the district, and he will be just as successful a farmer, should he decide to follow grain growing.

**Moose Jaw.**—Wheat marketed in the Fall of 1912 went No. 1 and No. 2 Northern and averaged 25 bushels per acre, some fields of summer fallow going as high as 35 bushels per acre. Oats were a good crop, averaging about 70 bushels. Flax yielded 18 to 20 bushels, and graded Nos. 1 and 2.

**Vonda.**—Besides being excellent as a grain producing area, Vonda is wonderfully well adapted to stock-raising, and a great many farmers are now adding cattle and sheep to their field of resources. 1912 crops were good.

**Swift Current.**—L. A. Sackett's wheat went nearly 40 bushels per acre, while Judson Marley had a yield of 34 bushels per acre from most of his land. This is a district that at one time, and not so very long ago, was looked upon as one in which only ranching would succeed.

**Wainwright.**—The quality of the grain is generally good and in the majority of cases much better than was anticipated. The estimate that the year's yield would be one hundred per cent better than last year was not a high one, and will undoubtedly be realized.

**Wynot.**—We have some fall wheat which looks fine; looks like a thirty bushel yield reported in Sept. 1912.

**Waldeck.**—Marquis wheat yielded 28 bushels to the acre. It was sown ten days later than other varieties, and was ready-to cut on 15th August.

**North Battleford.**—John H. Roberts, formerly of Racine, Wis., says: "We are well satisfied with this country. Have secured two good homesteads, about 45 miles north of town, where good crops were raised last year. Homesteads are being taken up rapidly. The country is somewhat hilly, and highly suitable for mixed farming. Good prices can be got for all your products, as well as good wages for labour. Nothing could persuade us to go back to the States. Western Canada is everything they claim it to be."

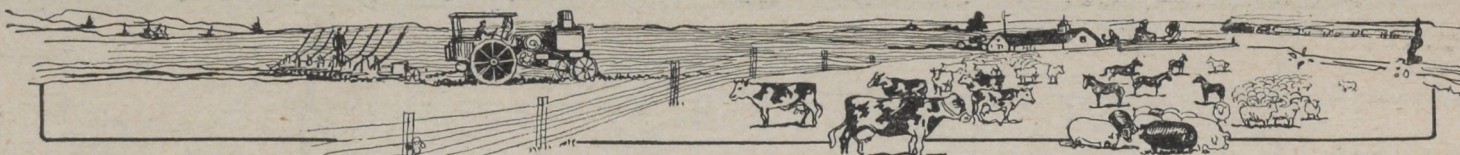
Andrew Jacobson, of Stony Lake, Sask., formerly from the Eastern states said when he arrived at Battleford, that was the country for him and he got a homestead near Edam; he has school and telegraph and railroad within five miles, and he wants some more Swedish settlers.

**Welden.**—Iver Holm, from Ellendale, Minn., says: "With what small capital I could spare I bought cattle, the country being well fitted for them, it being like a big park, prairie and timber mixed. While breaking my land, I sometimes felt I had too much timber on it, but if the work of clearing sometimes seemed a little hard, I have been amply repaid, my first investment in cattle giving me rich returns. A good many Scandinavians are settled here. Some bought land and some homesteaded. All who worked hard and were thrifty have done well, and some have become wealthy. There is plenty of work, both summer and winter, in Prince Albert, with the lumber companies or on large farms. The climate is healthy, and water plentiful and good. The thermometer sometimes gets pretty low, but the air is dry and you feel the cold less than in Minnesota."









# ALBERTA

**A**LBERTA, the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces, is twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, much larger than either France or Germany, and has a greater area than the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined. The area of arable land alone in Alberta is placed at 100 million acres, of which less than  $2\frac{3}{4}$  million acres is under cultivation, and this provincial empire, with its great wealth in agricultural lands, mines, forests and fisheries, has less than 500,000 people.

Alberta is a vast sloping plateau from 3,000 to 2,000 feet above sea-level, hung by its western edge on the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It slopes gently toward the east and north. Absolutely level plains form no great proportion of the surface. The greater part is undulating, diversified by forest, stream, hill and open country, not unlike Ontario or New York State. Beautiful lakes, fringed with forest and abounding in white-fish are scattered over its Central and Northern area. Everywhere luxuriant grasses cover the open country, which once formed the chief feeding grounds of the herds of bison of the past.

While open and treeless country characterizes the southern part of the Province, in other localities there is an agreeable alternation of woodland and prairie. This prevails 600 or 700 miles north of the Saskatchewan River.

The Province naturally falls into three divisions, exhibiting marked distinctions in climatic and topographical conditions—Southern, Central and Northern Alberta.

**Available Homesteads** are to be found west and north of Edmonton—territory made accessible by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways—in an immense stretch of splendid country. Wheat and oats are reliable crops. The rainfall is certain and sure. Mixed farming can be carried on most successfully. In the wild grasses and pea vine there is an ample supply of feed for stock,—water is convenient, plentiful, and easily secured. The Stony Plain and Morinville districts are coming into prominence. On into the foothills and the mountains are stretches of prairie land, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific is now constructed.

The northern and western portions of Central Alberta have some brush. Those who have taken up this "brush" land find they have a soil fully as good as that of the open prairie. The cost of clearing is slight, and there is the advantage of shelter for cattle, and an absolute assurance of splendid water. There is a good market for the fuel and timber obtained in clearing.

Practically all of the land between Edmonton and Athabaska Landing—and between Edmonton and Lac la Biche to the northeast and along the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and north of that line has been subdivided for homesteading.

## NORTHERN ALBERTA

North of the end of steel extends 75 per cent of this rich Province, a heritage as yet unexploited. When the railways push their way into the Athabaska and the Peace, it will be realized that Alberta owns an Empire north of the Saskatchewan, a country that has been set apart by nature to provide homes for millions of agrarian people, when the plains to the south are filled up.

## SOUTHERN ALBERTA

**Southern Alberta** is open and rolling, and devoid of timber except along the streams and the Rocky Mountains foothills. The soil is a fertile loam. The climate is ideal, with pleasing summers and mild winters. Stock pasture in

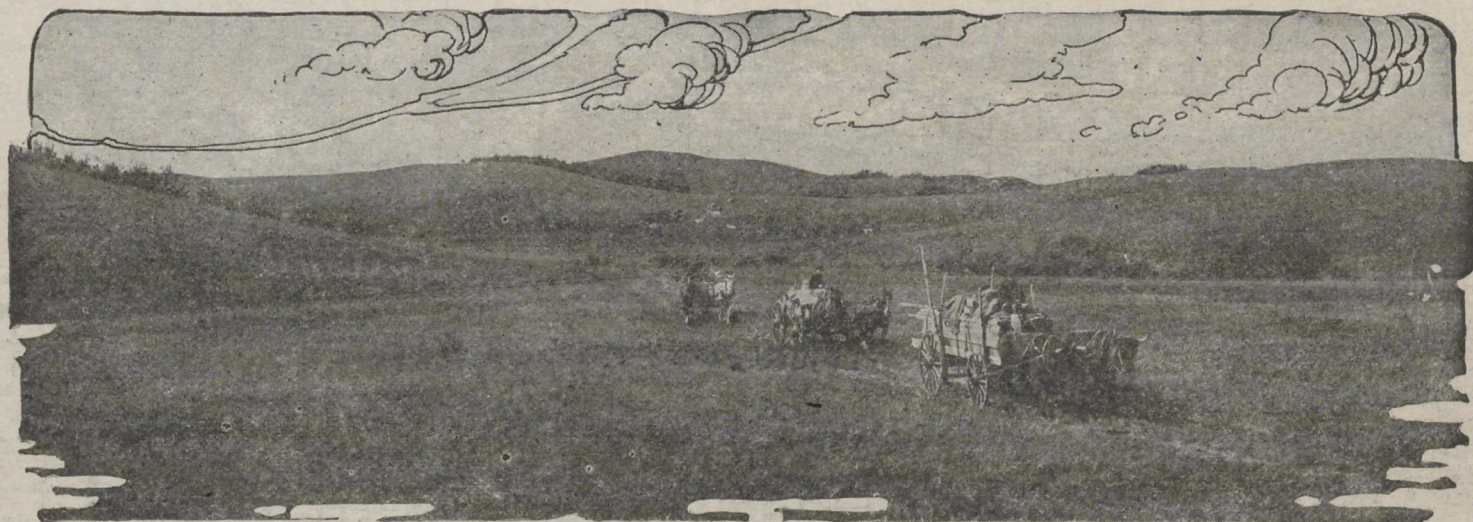
the open air during winter, grazing on the nutritive sun-dried grasses. The absence of timber in Southern Alberta is compensated for by the supply of coal.

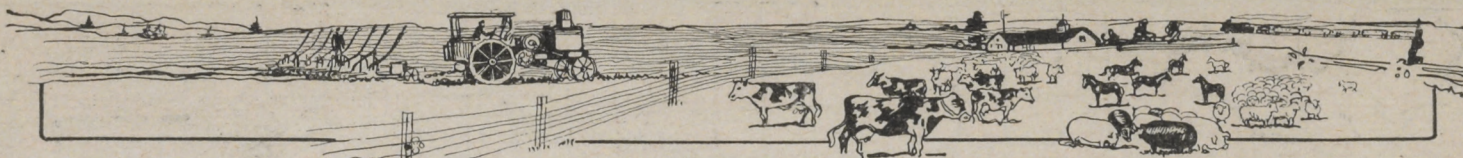
For years it was almost entirely a horse and cattle country, but now agriculture is pushing the cowboy back, the range being rapidly converted into fields of grain and areas of sugar-beets. Winter wheat, sown on new breaking or summer-fallowed land, from the middle of July to the end of September, is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August in the following year. Climate and soil make this an ideal district for the growth of this cereal. Considerable spring wheat is grown, as well as oats, barley and flax, and for sugar-beets it compares favourably with Germany and the world.

The acreage of winter wheat for the Province in 1912, according to Dominion census figures, was 161,000, the average being 21.56 bushels an acre. The greater portion of this was grown around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, Carmangay and Calgary.

**Water Supply and Irrigation.**—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depth.

In certain sections of the Canadian West, as well as in the American West, the soil is the very best for growing cereals, but the geographical location and relative position to the rain avenues, do not give the advantage that other parts possess in the matter of precipitation. It is not altogether the number of inches of rain that is essential to the growing of crops, but its conservation, and that is the meaning of "dry farming," which if applied to districts where there is a heavy rainfall, better results will follow. This is being successfully followed in the southern portion of Southern Alberta. There is also some of the district that can be easily and successfully farmed by means of irrigation. As an insurance against danger from drouth, irrigation ditches have been constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Southern Alberta Land Company.





## CENTRAL ALBERTA

**Central Alberta** extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Saskatchewan and the Athabaska. Hill and vale, clothed in grass and flowers, and dotted with spruce and aspen, mark this as the ideal land for the homes of a cultured people. Its great wealth is its dower of deep black humus varying in depth from ten inches to three feet, which overlies a warm subsoil.

**Mixed Farming.**—None of the three central provinces afford greater advantages for mixed farming than Alberta. In the south the great ranges of vacant area affords excellent pasturage. The central portion of the province gives pasturage of equal quality, and the groves and park lands provide shelter, making it possible to successfully raise cereals and feed for cattle and hogs. Dairying and poultry raising meet with undoubted success.

**Dairying** is profitable. There is an unlimited market, and cattle can be pastured throughout most of the year; every variety of grass including clover and alfalfa thrive; the climate is healthful and water abundant. More than a million head of cattle could have been fed on the wild hay that went to waste last year and there is an abundance of rough feed. In the central portion hundreds of thousands of acres of open land is literally overrun with rich wild grasses and pea vine. The dairy yield approximated \$1,250,000 in 1912, and 50,000 cows could be added without affecting the price of dairy products. The government operates a travelling dairy for instructing settlers in new settlements, manages permanent creameries which produced over three million pounds of butter last year. Fattening hogs on milk adds to the dairy revenue.

**Poultry Raising.**—The winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 50 to 60 cents a dozen, the summer prices rarely falling below 25 cents. Extensive developments along this profitable line cannot be long delayed.

**Crops for 1912.**—Crop conditions generally were satisfactory, with an average yield and a fair sample. In some parts, owing to unfavourable weather, the crops did not ripen, but, cut on the green side, no loss was caused, as they were used for feeding live stock.

The following figures were gathered from the reports of crop correspondents throughout the province, and is a very conservative estimate of the acreage under crop for 1912, by Provincial Government returns:

	1912			1911		
	Acres	Bushels	Average Yield	Acres	Bushels	Average Yield
Winter Wheat	127,200	2,607,600	23.8	182,671	4,336,749	23.74
Spring Wheat	855,000	18,040,500	20.7	757,906	15,730,238	20.75
Oats	1,196,000	35,880,000	30.0	669,827	27,604,993	41.21
Barley	262,200	6,958,060	27.25	105,302	3,037,584	29.41
Flax	96,050	576,300	15.3	16,549	153,908	9.30
Rye	17,725	354,500	20.0	2,190	38,722	17.68
Total	2,554,575	64,416,960		1,732,648	50,907,531	
Timothy	51,435 tons	Alfalfa	10,370 tons			
Total area under crop			2,616,380 acres			

Dominion Government Census gives the acreage of wheat as 1,417,000 acres, with average yield 21.57; oats 1,359,300 acres, average yield 41.30. Barley 174,900 acres, average yield 33.05. Flax 111,400 acres, average yield 12.83.

The average yield per acre of the 43,000 acres of potatoes in the Province was about 212 bushels; turnips and other roots 260 bushels. Alfalfa yielded 2½ tons, and sugar beets 7 tons.

**Government and Other Telephones.**—The Government operates the telephone system, including about 7,000 wire miles of long distance lines, pursues an active policy of stimulating the organization of rural companies, by giving as a bonus all poles required for their lines. These rural companies are connected with local exchanges and toll offices wherever possible.

**Railways.**—During 1912 considerable was added to the railway mileage. Besides its main line the Canadian Pacific has two branches from Calgary—one north to Strathcona, the other south to Macleod. Two running eastward diverge at Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, the latter being a through line via Saskatoon to Winnipeg. Another leaves the Canadian Pacific near Medicine Hat passes through Lethbridge and Macleod and crosses the mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass, a branch connecting with the Great Northern at Coutts and also extending to Cardston and west. Another branch will connect Lethbridge with Weyburn, on the "Soo" line. Provincial mileage 1,523. Other branches connecting the system are being built; these are shown on the maps.

The Canadian Northern enters Alberta from the east at Lloydminster on its way to Edmonton. From here lines are projected and partially constructed north and west. One starting at Vegreville connects the main line with Calgary, and then extends southeasterly toward Lethbridge and Macleod. From this line a branch is being built into the coal fields west of Lacombe. Its extension from Saskatoon to Calgary is about completed. Mileage 593.

The Grand Trunk Pacific serves the territory lying between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific, operating trains through a fertile and productive territory and for some distance into British Columbia. This Company has completed its line south from Tofield to Calgary. Through trains are now operating from Edmonton to Toronto, Provincial mileage, 545.

Total mileage under construction in the Province in 1913, is 2,614 miles.

Another road under construction will run northward from the international boundary through Pincher Creek, with Calgary as a northern terminus.

The Provincial government has outlined a policy of railway development throughout the Province in general, and the north country in particular, opening an expanse of agricultural land which will attract settlers desirous of taking up free homestead. Homestead land is now becoming scarce in other parts.

**Lakes and Rivers.**—The province is the source of the Saskatchewan and the Mackenzie rivers. The former is divided into two great arteries, one of which with its tributaries, the Bow, Belly, St. Mary's, Old Man and Red Deer, waters the south, while the north branch, with the Brazeau, Clearwater, Sturgeon, Battle, Blindman and Vermilion as tributaries, waters the great central plains. The Peace and the Athabaska drain the north. The lakes are chiefly in the northern part, there being Lake Athabaska 120 miles long and Lesser Slave 60 miles long, and there are many smaller bodies of water.

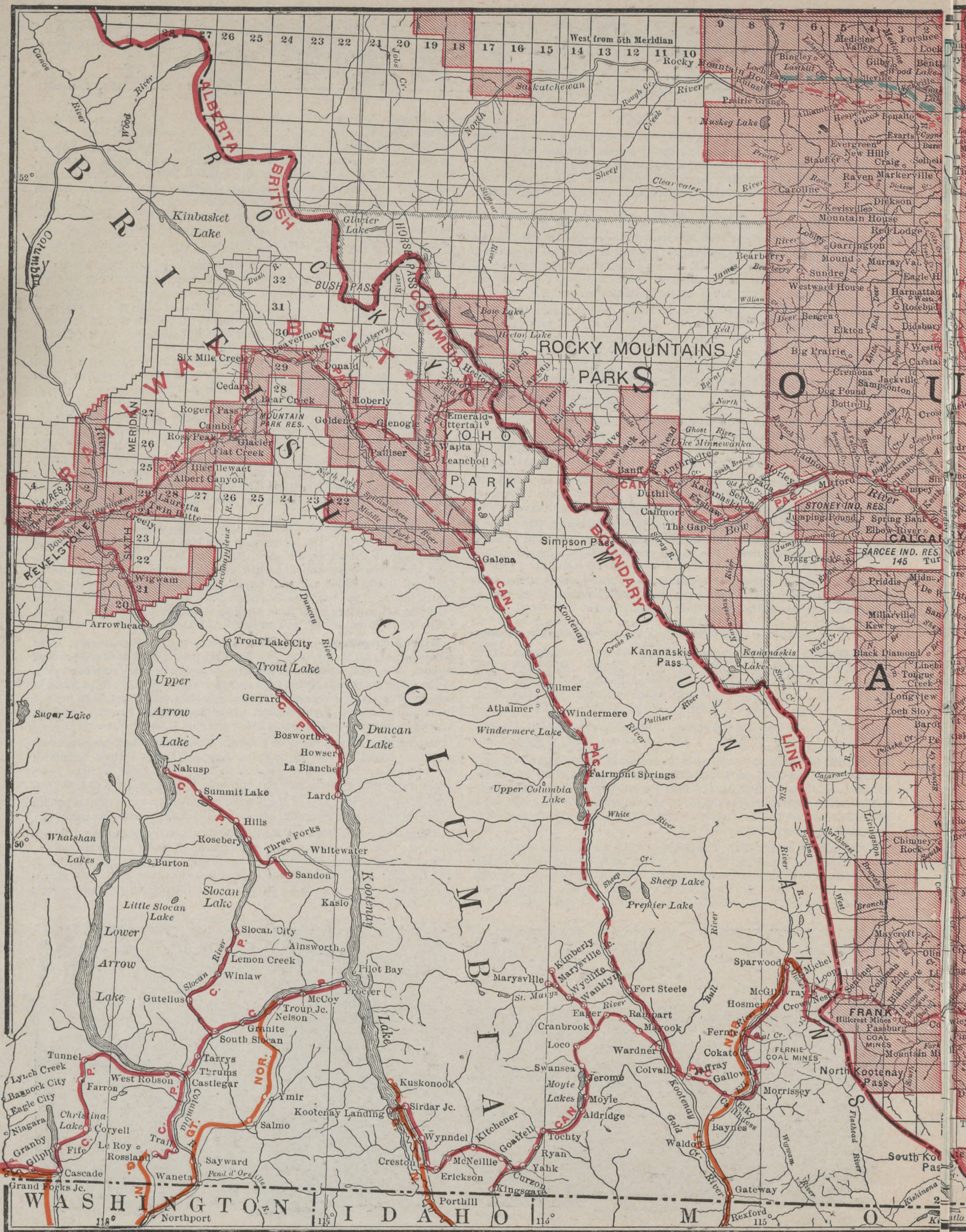
**Mineral Resources.**—Alberta has enormous coal and lignite areas. The production of coal in 1912 was over 3 million tons, valued at over 7½ million dollars. The coal supply is practically inexhaustible, and underlies much of the whole province in seams from four to twelve feet thick, to be found in out-croppings on the banks of every stream, and in shafts from 20 to 150 feet deep. All grades are found, lignite, bituminous and anthracite. The total formation contains 12,800 square miles; contents 71 billion tons.

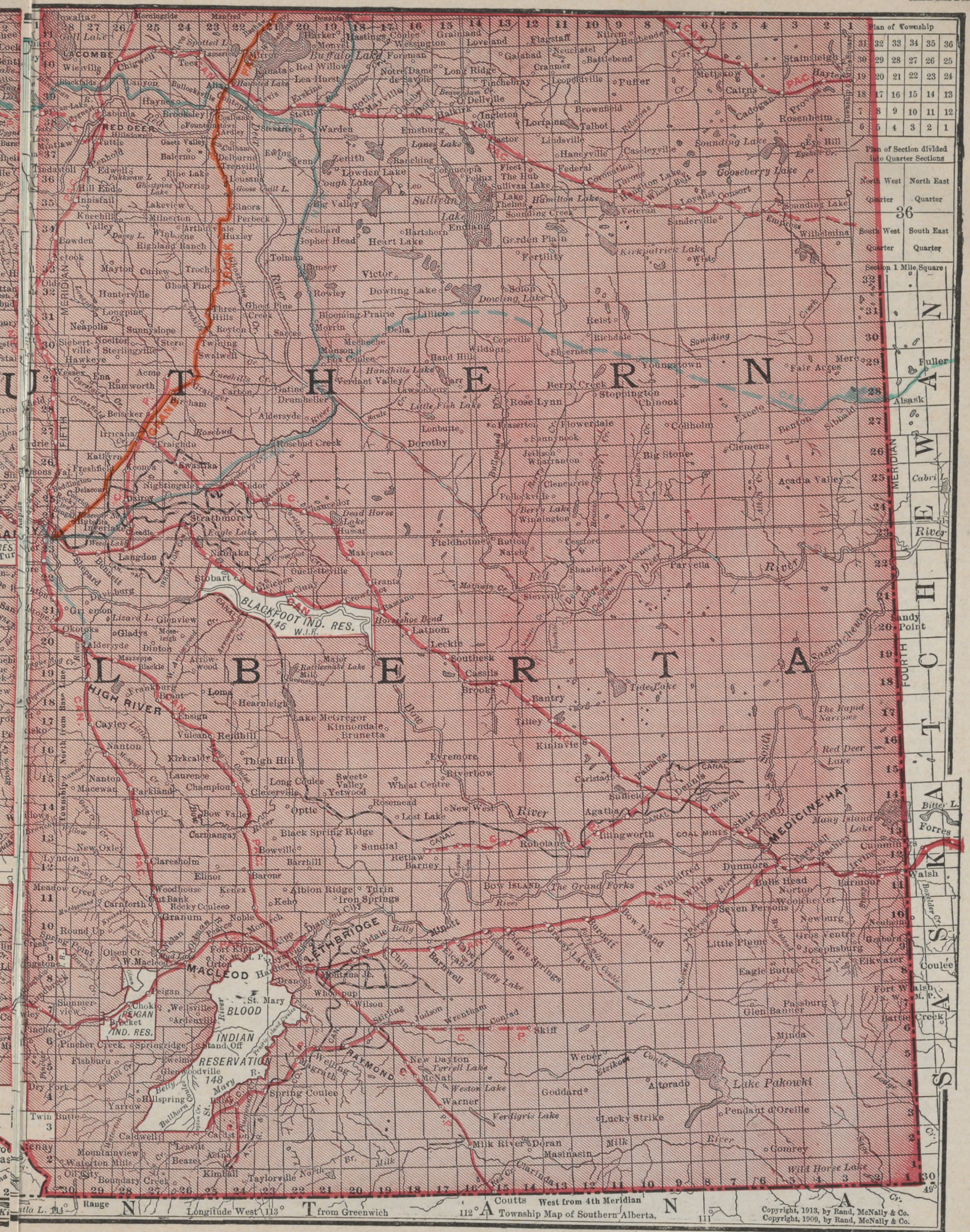
Natural gas has been found at Medicine Hat, Tofield, Dunmore Junction, and Bow Island on the South Saskatchewan, and at Pelican Rapids on the Athabaska. Important commercial oil fields will soon be located. There is also petroleum, gypsum, salt and tar sands. Excellent brick and fireclay.

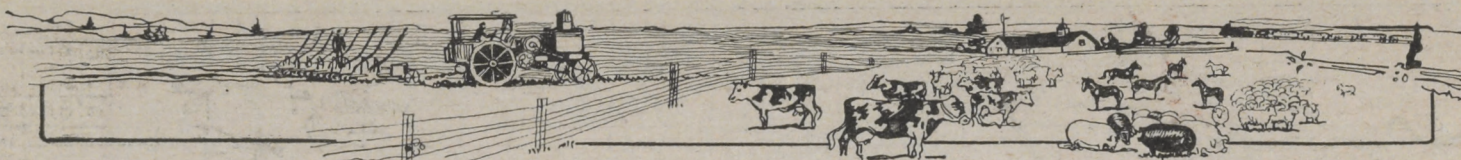
**Fish.**—The Great Lakes of the North furnish yearly half a million pounds of incomparable whitefish, while the fur wealth of the North is important.

**Education.**—The organization of districts for free public schools is optional with the settlers, the Government liberally supporting them. School population at end of 1912, over 70,000; number of schools, 2,029, two hundred and forty-five being erected in 1912. The University affords every opportunity for higher education, while there are preparatory schools in the cities and towns.









Agricultural societies are encouraged, the dissemination of exact scientific knowledge is carried on by farmers' institutes, stock-judging schools, seed fairs and travelling dairies. The raising of pure-bred stock is assisted by Government grants. Experimental and demonstration farms have been established through the Province, to prove that mixed farming is more profitable than all grain raising. It will not be long before agricultural high schools will be started, and agriculture form part of the public school curriculum.

**Cities and Towns.**— On the banks of the Saskatchewan and forming the portal alike to the Last West and the New North, the capital city of **Edmonton** has attractions for the capitalist, the tourist, the manufacturer, and the seeker for health. Located in the centre of two great transcontinental highways, Edmonton will soon be rated among the world's great ones. Traffic from the Pacific to Hudson Bay will go through her portals, the south, the north and the west will contribute. Possessed of its municipally-owned waterworks, electric-lighting and power systems, street railways, telephones, the city is modern, attractive and instinct with growing life. The number of banks is evidence of prosperity and with their clearing house totals of over 222 million dollars in 1912, as compared with 50 million dollars in 1909, occupies the seventh place in the cities of the Dominion. Building permits in 1912 amounted to 14½ million dollars as against 3 million in 1911. The new buildings in 1912 was 2,511; 15 schools, 5 theatres, and 16 churches, 50 new workshops and factories, 100 new warehouses, 82 garages, 11 apartment houses and 5 hotels. Up to 1913, 14 million dollars were spent by the municipal authorities, who control all utilities; the civic estimate for 1913 was 12 million dollars. The coal output of the district is about 3,000 tons daily. Population, according to civil census 1912, about 60,000. In 1901, it was 2,626. In 1911 the assessment was a trifle under 47 million dollars; in 1912, 123½ million dollars. School attendance 5,114.

**Calgary** has written its own story in public and permanent buildings. It has over one hundred wholesale establishments, 300 retail stores, 15 chartered banks, half a hundred manufacturing establishments, and a \$150,000 normal school building. The principal streets are paved. There is municipal ownership of sewer system, waterworks and electric light and street railway. Directly bearing upon the future of Calgary is the irrigation project of the Bow River Valley, where 3 million acres are being colonized. One thousand two hundred miles of canals and laterals are completed. Population according to census 1911 was 43,736; now claimed 75,000. Building permits in 1912 amounted to 20 million dollars as against 12½ million in 1911, and over three times that of 1909. Bank clearings 1912, 276 million dollars, as compared with 219 million in 1911, placing it fifth in the Dominion. There are 36 schools, 146 teachers, and 7,000 pupils. Of the buildings erected in 1912 there were 52 warehouses, 109 business buildings, 2,400 dwellings, 44 tenement houses, hotel buildings, and apartment houses, 12 churches, 12 schools, 4 theatres, 3 government buildings and 5 halls. Its importance as a railway centre is evidenced by the establishment of the Canadian Pacific car shops, employing 3,000 men. It has the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific.

**Lethbridge**, with a population of about 13,000, the centre of a splendid agricultural district, is a prosperous coal-mining and commercial city. The output of the mines, which in 1912 was about 4,300 tons daily and a monthly pay roll of \$145,000, finds a ready market in British Columbia, in Montana, and as far east as Winnipeg. A Government Experimental Farm near Lethbridge demonstrates which are the best grains to be grown and how to grow them. Bank clearings 1912, 33½ million dollars. Building permits were over 1½ million dollars. The several branches of railway diverging from here make it an important railway centre. It will shortly have the Grand Trunk Pacific, and direct Canadian Pacific, and Canadian Northern lines eastward. The municipally-owned street car system affords excellent service.

**Medicine Hat**, situated in the valley of the South Saskatchewan, the centre of a magnificent ranching and mixed-farming district, is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with extensive railway shops operated with natural gas for fuel. The light, heat, and power, derived from this gas, is sold to manufacturers at 5 cents per thousand cubic feet, and for domestic purposes at 1 cent. Building permits in 1912 were nearly 3 million dollars, as against half a million in 1911, showing the largest percentage of increase of any city in Canada. The factories and industries already established and using natural gas pay out about 2½ million dollars annually, which will be considerably augmented by the factories now in course of erection, and those definitely decided on to locate. When the new flouring mills are completed it will be the largest milling centre on the continent; population over 6,000.

**Macleod** is one of the oldest towns in the Province. With the influx of settlers to take up the surrounding agricultural land, this town is showing most wonderful progress; during 1912, a large amount was spent in new buildings.

**Wetaskiwin** is a railway divisional point from which stretch farms in all directions. The location of the city is very beautiful. Wetaskiwin owns its electric light plant, and a system of waterworks and sewerage.

**Red Deer** is situated on the Canadian Pacific, half way between Calgary and Edmonton. It has a large sawmill, two brick-yards, concrete works, creameries, wheat elevators, and a sash-and-door factory. Coal and wood are plentiful and cheap. The district has never had a crop failure. It showed considerable business activity in 1912. The Farmers Co-operative Association is exporting timothy seed to Los Angeles. Lines of railway extend westward.

**Lacombe**, on the direct line between Calgary and Edmonton, has a flour mill, foundry, planing mill, brick-yard, grain elevators, electric lights, and telephones. The country surrounding is noted for its pure-bred cattle and horses, and a Government Experimental Farm adjoins the town.

**Raymond** enjoys a rapid growth, and has one of the largest sugar factories in the west. Sugar beets are a great success here. It has the honor of having as a resident Mr. Henry Holmes who won the big wheat prize at the Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge in 1912.

Other towns that are doing well and in their air of prosperity giving the stamp to the surrounding farming country are Claresholm, Didsbury, Fort Saskatchewan, High River, Innisfail, Olds, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, St. Albert, Vermilion, Vegreville, Carmangay, Stettler, Taber, Tofield, Camrose, and Wainwright. A good deal of interest is being taken in Athabaska Landing, on account of the agricultural settlement under way, and the advent of the Canadian Northern now completed.

**Stock.**—Alberta's high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, nutritious grasses, and supply of water, make it pre-eminently adapted to horse breeding. The Alberta animal is noted for its endurance, lung power and freedom from hereditary and other diseases. They winter out at a nominal expense and without even hay or grain feeding.

Four-year old steers, which have never been under a roof nor fed a pound of grain, and less than a ton of hay, weigh about 1,500 pounds by the first of August, and will then gain until October from 2 to 3 pounds a day. The shipment of 43 cars of grass-fed cattle from the Alberta ranges to Chicago in October of last year, which brought the highest price ever paid for grass-fed cattle, has given further stimulus to this industry. Experiments made at the Demonstration Farm at Olds, show that 100 steers were weighed in Nov. 1, 1910, at 127,540 pounds, weighed out May 20th, 1911, or less than 7 months later, they tipped the scales at 143,412 pounds. Their sale realized \$10,005.35, in addition to which was the net gain of 8 hogs, following after the steers, of \$9 per hog, totalling \$10,148.05, showing a net gain of \$10.12 per head.

At the Lacombe Experimental Station the gain per day in feeding cattle ranged from 1.8 to 1.72 lbs., showing a net profit when sold of \$14.35 to \$28.90.





From the results of the three years' work, it is evident that low-grade grains may be made to bring the producer a higher price per bushel sold through steers than will high-grade grains sold through the elevators. It is not necessary to provide an extravagant equipment in order to be able to undertake the satisfactory feeding of steers for the production of beef in this climate.

**Important Facts.**—Industries in Alberta increased from 120 in 1905 to 290 in 1910, with a total employees of 6,980, and an output of 19 million dollars.

The biggest deal ever made in developed land in Southern Alberta was closed when the J. W. McLain ranch near Noble, twenty miles north of Lethbridge, was recently sold for a little over a quarter of a million dollars.

Seven hundred and fifty-five bushels and twenty-five pounds of potatoes to the acre was one of the yields at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge last year, grown in a field which was in alfalfa previous year. Another heavy yield at the farm was 132 bushels, 10 lb. of Banner Oats to the acre. One cutting of alfalfa ran 4 tons, 110 lb. per acre, and three cuttings weighed out over 8 tons to the acre.

In 1905, Alberta's elevators had a capacity of 1,715,111 bushels; in 1912, the capacity was 9,863,000 bushels. Such is the history of progress throughout all Central Canada. In 1912, there were 2,200 threshing outfits in the Province.

#### GROWTH OF ALBERTA

	1901	1906	1908	1909	1912
Population .....	73,022	185,412	265,820	273,859	374,663
Horses .....	93,001	226,534	246,922	263,713	557,571
Milch Cows .....	46,295	101,245	110,357	116,371	164,989
Other Horned Cattle .....	329,391	849,387	934,326	910,547	779,475
Sheep .....	80,055	154,266	161,979	---	366,946
Hogs .....	46,163	114,623	115,769	---	536,915
Cultivated Farms in Alberta .....	---	---	---	45,000	---

#### WHAT ALBERTA SETTLERS ARE DOING

**Grassy Lake.**—One farmer southwest of here threshed a little under 19,500 bushels of wheat of fine sample from 500 acres, or nearly 40 bushels per acre. This is considered one of the best grain growing districts in Southern Alberta.

**Yetwood.**—One farmer in this neighbourhood had 330 lbs. of potatoes from a 3 lb sample. This is 110 fold, and at the rate of 7 bushels of seed per acre, his yield was 770 bushels per acre. He took little trouble with the ground; in fact, wheat land is often prepared more thoroughly.

**Daysland.**—A turnip taken from a farm near this place tipped the scales at 30 pounds and 4 ounces, trimmed of the leaves. During threshing time it was estimated that in this district wheat would yield about 30 bushels to the acre; oats about 80 bushels, and barley from 40 to 45 bushels.

**Stettler.**—Oscar Johnson had flax which yielded 31½ bushels per acre. Henry Martin's Marquis wheat gave an average yield of 35½ bushels per acre. His oats yielded an average of 80 bushels per acre. A. Peterson's Preston wheat gave 36 bushels per acre. Addison Johnston's Marquis averaged 36 bushels per acre, and a 16-acre field yielded 45 bushels per acre. The average yield of oats was 77 bushels and the best yield 98 bushels per acre. "Wee McGregors" potatoes yielded 486 bushels per acre.

**Lilyfield.**—Mrs. F. James Comrie had a turnip trimmed of roots and leaves which weighed 16½ pounds, while one beet root also trimmed of leaves and roots turned the scales at 12½ pounds. A potato weighed 5 pounds.

**Fort Saskatchewan.**—The yields of wheat were very heavy, running from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. In quality and grade it was far ahead of last year.

**Cayley and Nanton.**—A farmer operating several farms in this district had in crop 800 acres of wheat, barley, and oats, which threshed out over

22,000 bushels, worth at present market prices \$16,000, or \$20 an acre. Another farmer threshed oats yielding 65 bushels to the acre, spring wheat 20 bushels, and flax 24 bushels, all grown on land only broken last spring.

**Monitor.**—Grain crops of all kinds were good last year. A large quantity of the wheat went No. 1 Northern with 30 bushels to the acre, oats 60 and 70 bushels, flax 20 bushels.

**Lethbridge.**—John Robinson, an Alberta grain farmer, had potatoes from a two-acre field, which yielded 1,264 bushels.

**Innisfail.**—R. J. Cuddy, of Pine Lake, produced 900 bushels of potatoes from a two-acre plot.

**Red Deer.**—Mr. Julius Sharman, of Red Deer, bred and raised a Jersey cow, Rosalind of Old Basing, that made 1,031 pounds of butter in one year, and in three years produced 2,504 pounds, and now holds the record in the British Empire. Mr. Sharman says he can make as much out of his 160-acre farm by intensive agriculture as many men with three times that quantity.

**Farmlands.**—A Montana farmer moved to Farmland five years ago, with but little money. He made \$10,000 in that time and writes to his home state for more people to come to Canada. The district he has settled in is favourable for mixed farming. "The climate can't be beaten; it is a great cattle country, lots of good feed for stock, and lots to eat, with good wages."

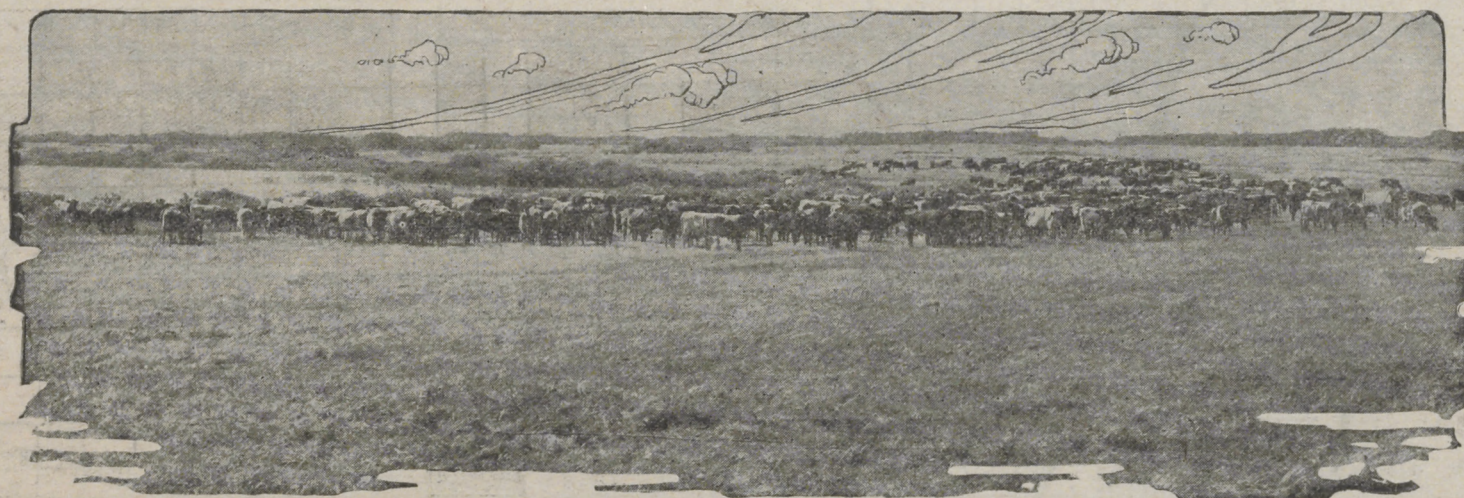
**Noble.**—C. S. Noble had 2,800 acres in crop, and had a yield of flax 46,721 bushels; wheat 2,800 bushels; oats 23,381 bushels. Flax was seeded on summer-fallowed land, and a half-section yielded an average of 27½ bushels acre. Wheat on similar land went 36 bushels, and oats 107 bushels per acre. A little over one-half the land was burned and disced stubble. Summer fallowing half the land each year gives greater and more dependable net returns.

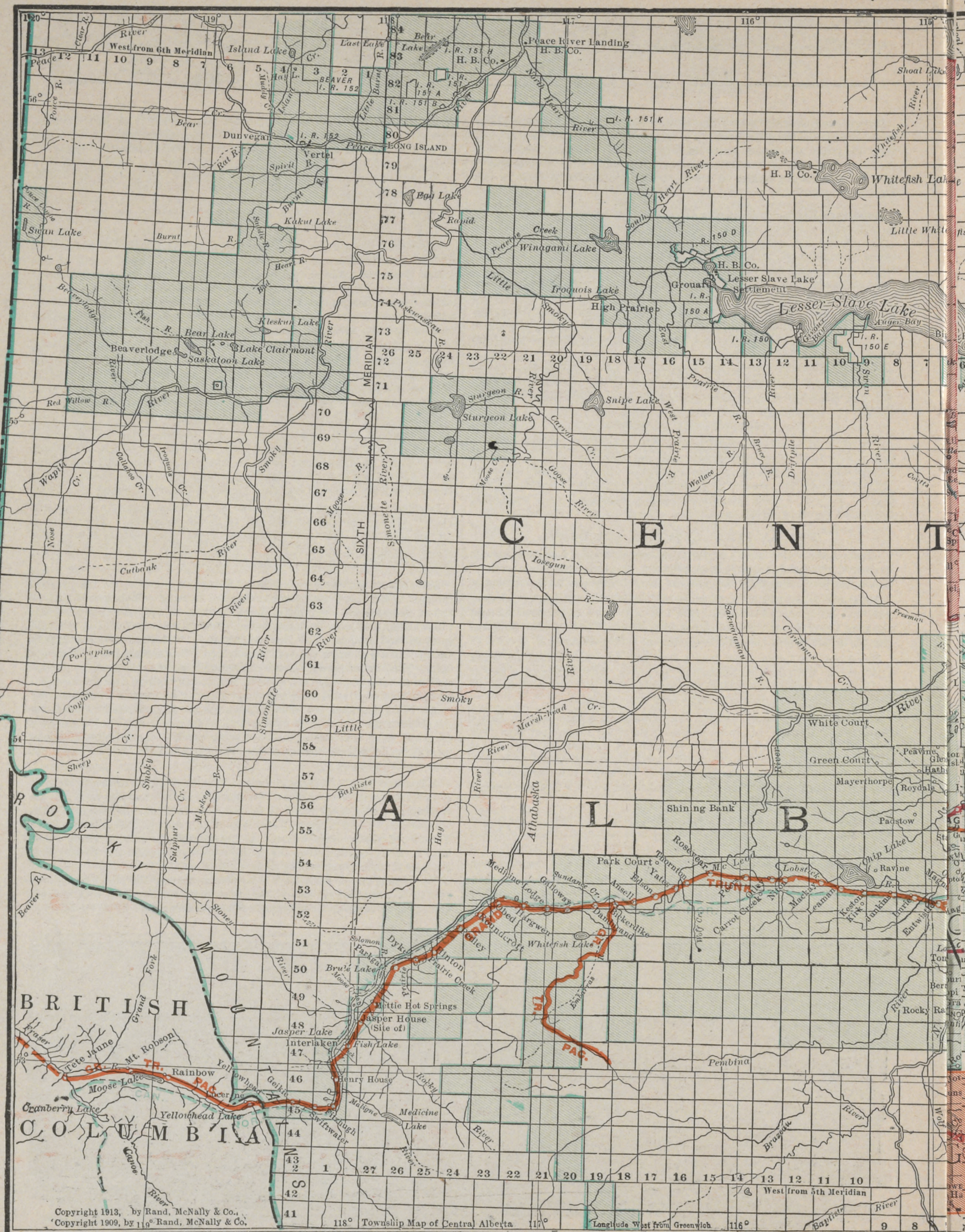
**Loyalist.**—Writing on Jan. 5, 1913, W. H. Miller, formerly of Montana, says: "We are now comfortably located on our homestead. The winter so far has been fine. No snow. The thermometer was below zero just twice before this morning, when it went 18 below, and has stood at zero all day." And then he asks for literature to be sent to some friends.

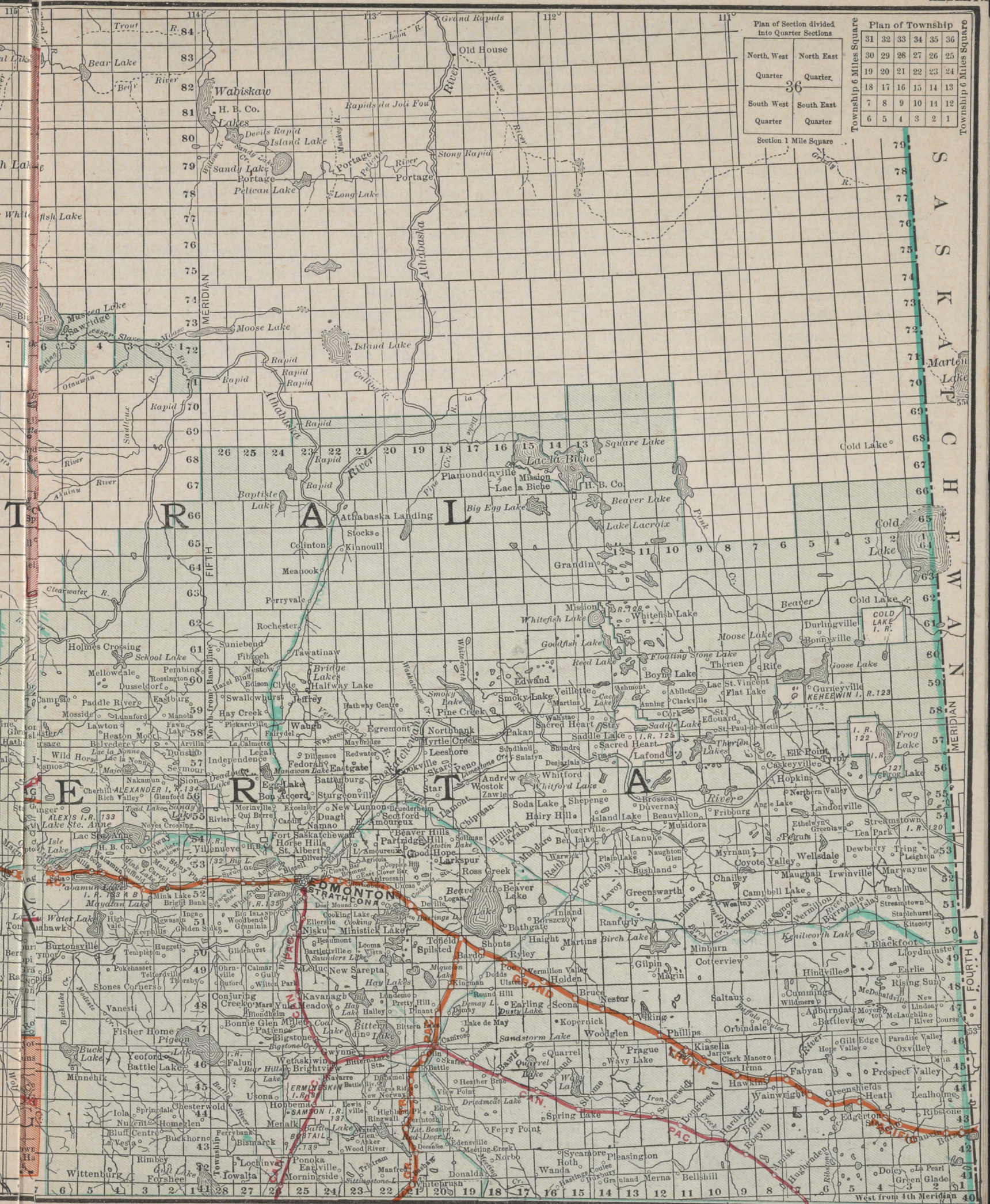
**Attractions for Farmers.**—What Alberta wants and is getting, is good farmers, to carry on grain raising and mixed farming. Homesteads may be had in the southern, central and northern divisions, or land can be purchased from railway and other land companies, close to railway facilities, villages, churches and schools. The climate is healthy. Children thrive and grow strong. Law and order are well maintained. Schools are free. Taxes are light. Markets for produce are excellent, and telephones are almost universal and are inexpensive. In fact, Alberta is a country where a good farmer can make a home and where the enormous majority of farmers own their own land. More than that, the undeveloped areas are so immense that the farmer's children are and will be able to own their own farms, too, when they grow up; or, if they prefer to adopt other careers than farming, the commercial and industrial progress of the country is so great that they need not seek far for openings.

**A Province in the Making.**—Alberta, like the Central Provinces generally, is in the process of settlement. Immigrants come annually from all the civilized countries of the world to settle on the free farms or engage in other occupations. In 1912, over 18,000 homesteads were located in the Province. This record will be eclipsed during the present and the coming years, but so large is the unsettled domain that years must elapse before the whole of even the most favoured areas will be under cultivation.

The coming of this great army of farmers means also the establishment and growth of cities, towns, and villages throughout the Province, with the consequent opportunities for merchants and professional men of all kinds.









# BRITISH COLUMBIA

**S**TRETCHING from the Rockies to the sea and from the United States to the 60th parallel, British Columbia is the largest Province in the Dominion. It is big enough to enable one to place in it, side by side at the same time, two Englands, three Irelands, and four Scotlands. Looking across the water to the millions of British subjects in India, in Hong-Kong, in Australia, and the isles of the sea, one catches brief pathetic glimpses of the commercial greatness which the Pacific has begun to waft to these shores. Nature intended British Columbia to develop a great seaward commerce, and substantial trade relations are now established northward to the Yukon and southward to Mexico. Population, June, 1911, 392,480.

British Columbia has natural wealth in her forests and her fish, in her whales and seals and fruit farms. But it is from her mines, more than from aught else, that she will derive her future wealth.

The parallel chains of the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Coast Ranges are a rich dowry. They furnish scenery unrivalled in its majesty; they are nurseries of great rivers which pour tribute into three oceans; and in their rocky embrace they hold a mineral wealth second to none.

British Columbia contains an aggregate of from 16 million to 20 million unoccupied arable acres. Sir William Dawson has estimated that in the British Columbia section of the Peace River Valley alone, the wheat-growing area will amount to 10 million acres. It is a country of big things.

**How to get the Land.**—Crown lands in British Columbia are laid off and surveyed into townships, containing thirty-six sections of one square mile in each. The head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eighteen years, and a British subject (or any alien upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject) may for agricultural purposes record any tract of unoccupied and unreserved crown land (not being an Indian settlement), not exceeding 160 acres in extent.

Free homesteads are not granted. The pre-emptor of land must pay \$1 an acre for it, live upon it for two years, and improve it to the extent of \$2.50 per acre. Particulars regarding crown lands of this Province, their location, and method of pre-emption can be obtained by communicating with the subjoined government agencies for the respective districts, or from the Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.:

Alberni, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Golden, Cranbrook, Kaslo, Nelson, Revelstoke, Bakersville, Telegraph Creek, Atlin, Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Kamloops, Nicola, Vernon, Fairview, Clinton, Ashcroft.

**Agriculture.**—It is not so long ago that agriculture was regarded as a quite secondary consideration in British Columbia. The construction of railroads, and the settlement of the valleys in the wake of the miner and the lumberman, have entirely dissipated that idea. The agricultural possibilities of British Columbia are now fully appreciated locally, and the outside world is also beginning to realize that the Pacific Province has rich assets in its arable and pastoral lands.

Professor Macoun says: "The whole of British Columbia, south of fifty-two degrees and east of the Coast Range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible." Within the boundaries thus roughly defined by Professor Macoun, the capabilities of the soil are practically unlimited. All of it that is not too elevated to serve

only for grazing purposes will produce all the ordinary vegetables and roots. Much of it will grow cereals to perfection, while everywhere the hardier varieties of fruits can be successfully cultivated. As far north as the fifty-fourth degree it has been practically demonstrated that apples will flourish, while in the southern belt the more delicate fruits, peaches, grapes, and apricots, are an assured crop. Roughly estimated, the extent of these fertile lands may be set down at one million acres, but this figure will probably be found far below the actual area capable of cultivation when the country has been thoroughly explored.

The anticipation of such a result is justified from the fact that at several points in the mountains, even in the most unpromising looking localities, where clearing and cultivation has been attempted, it has proved successful.

In the valleys, of which there are many, there are tracts of wonderfully rich land, largely of alluvial deposits, that give paying returns.

The Columbia and Kootenay Valleys, comprising the districts of Cranbrook, Nelson, Windermere, Slocan, Golden and Revelstoke are very rich. The eastern portion requires irrigation; they are well suited to fruit farming and all kinds of roots and vegetables. Timber lands are said to be the best, when cleared. In the western portion of these valleys there are considerable areas of fertile land, suitable for fruit growing. The available land is largely held by private individuals.

The valleys of the Okanagan, Nicola, Similkameen, Kettle, North and South Thompson, and the Boundary are immensely rich in possibilities. The advent of the small farmer and fruit grower has driven the cattle industry northward into the Central district of the Province. The ranges are now divided into small parcels, occupied by fruit growers and small farmers. Irrigation is necessary in most places, but water is easy to acquire.

The Land Recording District of New Westminster is one of the richest





agricultural districts of the Province and includes all the fertile valley of the Lower Fraser. The climate is mild, with much rain in winter. The timber is very heavy and the underbrush thick. Heavy crops of hay, grain, and roots are raised, and fruit growing is here brought to perfection. The natural precipitation is sufficient for all purposes.

For about seventy miles along the Fraser River there are farms which yield their owners revenues from \$4,000 to \$7,000 a year; this land is now worth from \$100 to \$1,000 an acre. As much as 5 tons of hay, 120 bushels of oats, 20 tons of potatoes, and 50 tons of roots have been raised per acre.

Vancouver Island, with its great wealth of natural resources and its commanding position, is fast becoming one of the richest and most prosperous portions of the Province. Its large area of agricultural land is heavily timbered and costly to clear by individual effort, but the railroad companies are clearing, to encourage agricultural development. Most farmers raise live stock, do some dairying and grow fruit. Grains, grasses, roots, and vegetables grow to perfection and yield heavily. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries grow luxuriantly, while the more tender fruits—peaches, apricots, nectarines, and grapes attain perfection in the southern districts when carefully cultivated.

F. A. Starkey, Pres. of the Boards of Trade says that a clear profit of 66½ per cent can be made in fruit growing.

**Lillooet** is well adapted to dairying, cattle raising, and fruit growing.

**Central British Columbia**, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific is now being constructed, comprises the valleys of the Bulkley, Endako, Nechaco, Fraser, and Stuart, where there is considerable land inviting to the settler. The soil and climate of the valleys extending westward to the Bulkley are adapted to grain growing and cattle raising, while further westward and to within fifty miles of the west coast belt apple culture as well is successful.

Down the Fraser from Fort George there is active development in settlement, and wheat, oats, barley and hay are highly productive; the climate is good. The soil is a brown silt covered by a layer of vegetable mould, and the timber is light and easy to clear.

Along the Nechaco, between Fort George and Fraser Lake, is same character of soil and a similar country, there being large tracts well fitted for general farming. Native grasses yield abundant food; there is ample rainfall, and the winter climate moderates as the coast is approached.

North of Fort Fraser there is good grazing and farming land, somewhat timbered and covered with rich grasses. The prevailing price is \$25 an acre; owners are not particularly anxious to sell.

The Bulkley and Endako valleys have a lightly-timbered rich soil, and a well-watered country with mixed farming possibilities. There is no necessity for irrigation. It would be rash for the inexperienced to penetrate this district in search of land before the railway. The difficulties and cost are too great. To the hardy pioneer, who has knowledge of how to select good land in a timbered country, the future is at his feet. Most of the available land within a reasonable distance of the railroad is taken up, and the days of the pre-emptor, except in remoter parts, are past. Land can be secured at a reasonable figure from those who have purchased in large blocks from the Government.

Central British Columbia is lightly timbered from end to end; natural open patches are not frequent, and occur mostly on river banks and at the ends of lakes. While railroad construction is under way and settlement in progress good prices will be obtained for all agricultural products. This portion of the Province can now be reached by way of Prince Rupert, by rail from Edmonton, or by trail from Ashcroft, B. C.

**Highways.**—One-half million dollars was spent last year in opening up first-class wagon and motor roads throughout the Province.

**Education.**—The school system is free and non-sectarian; equally as efficient as in any other Province of the Dominion. The Government builds a school-house, makes a grant for incidental expenses, and pays a teacher in every district where twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen can be gathered. High schools are also established in cities, where classics and higher mathematics are taught.

**Chief Cities.**—Victoria, the capital, about 60,000; Vancouver, the commercial capital, 123,902; New Westminster, 13,199; Nelson, 4,476; Nanaimo, 8,168; Rossland, 2,826; Kamloops, 3,772; Grand Forks, 1,577; Revelstoke, 3,017; Fernie, 3,146; Cranbrook, 3,090; Ladysmith, 3,295; Prince Rupert, 4,184; Fort George and Fort Fraser on the Fraser and Nechaco rivers and Grand Trunk Pacific will be important towns in the near future.

The bank clearings of Vancouver in 1912 were \$639,684,000, as compared with \$539,869,610 in 1911. Those of Victoria, 1912, were \$180,500,000, as compared with \$113,762,000 in 1911. Building permits of Vancouver, 1912, largely exceeded those of 1911. During 1912, Victoria paved 24 miles of streets, laid 2¼ miles of sidewalks, 13 miles of sewers. The liabilities of the city are only 5 per cent of the assets.

The cities afford a splendid reflex of the trade of the country, and show the development in mining, fishing, lumbering, shipping, manufacturing and agriculture.

**Climate.**—Near the coast the average number of days in the year below freezing is fifteen; rainfall varies from 40 to 100 inches. Farther inland the average number of days in the year below freezing is sixty-five. The northern districts of Hazelton, Pearl River, Cassiar, and Atlin are somewhat colder.

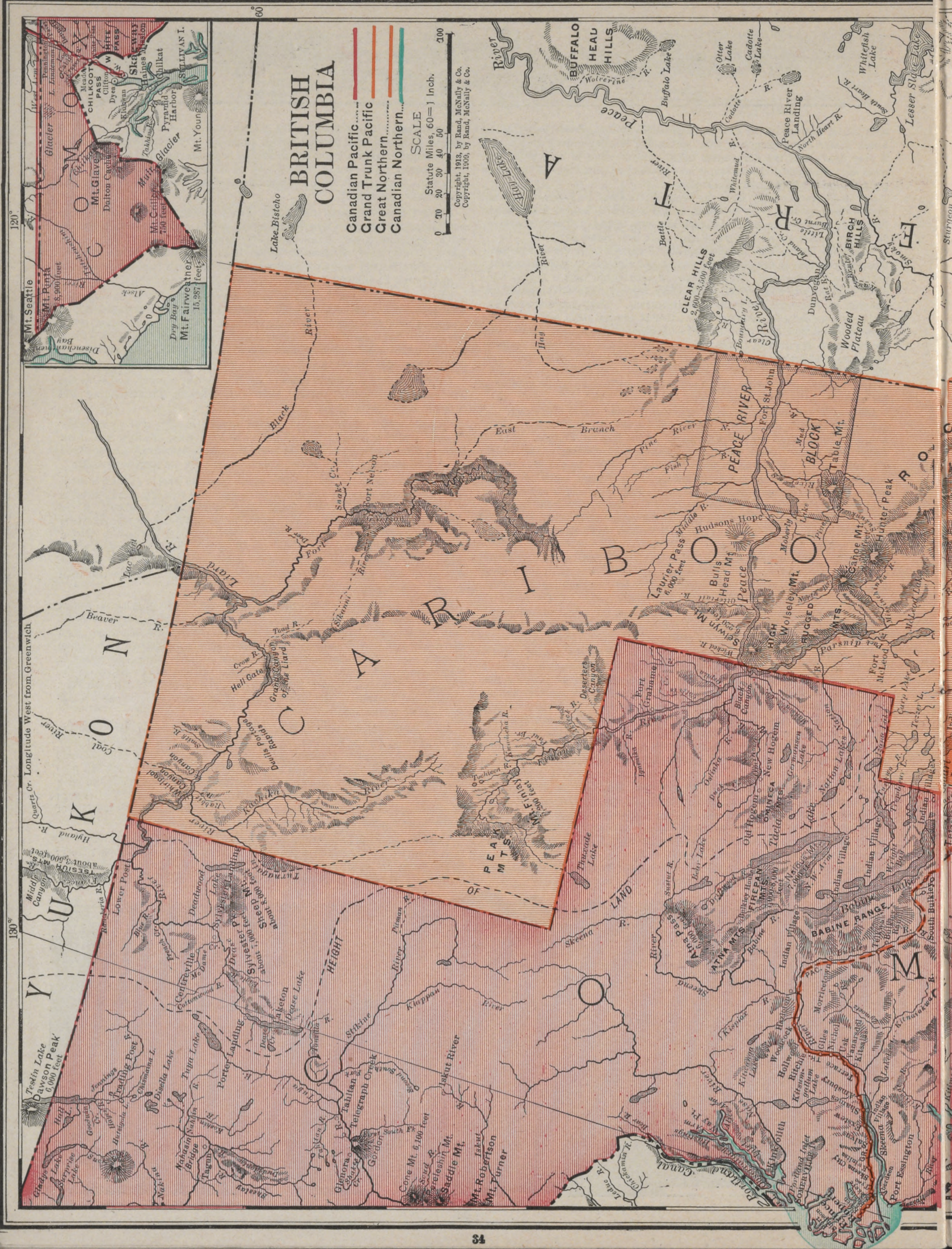
Ocean currents and moisture laden winds from the Pacific exercise a moderating influence upon the climate of the coast. The westerly winds, arrested in their passage east by the Coast Range, create what is known as the "dry belt" east of the mountains; the higher air currents carry the moisture to the lofty peaks of the Selkirks, and the precipitation in the eastern portion of the Province is greater than in the central district, thus a series of alternate moist and dry belts is formed. The Province offers a choice of a dry or moist climate, an almost total absence of extremes of heat and cold, freedom from malaria, and conditions most favourable.

**Mineral Resources.**—The precious and useful metals abound in British Columbia, and it was the discovery of placer gold in the Cariboo District that first attracted attention to the Province. Occurrences of copper, gold, silver, and lead ores are widespread, and mining is being carried on in those districts convenient to transportation facilities. Coal is extensively mined in Vancouver Island, in the Crow's Nest Pass district and more recently, in the Nicola Valley region. Miners' wages are high, and there is usually a constant demand for workmen. The annual value of the mineral production is upwards of 20 million dollars.

Much successful prospecting is in progress in the region traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the completion of which will undoubtedly be followed by important mining development. Already many valuable finds of coal and metal ores have been made. The mineral resources are not confined to any one section, although the principal metalliferous operations have so far been confined to the southern portion of the Province. The various mining camps, employing large numbers of men, who are paid high wages, afford a fine home market for the products of the farms and orchards.

**Timber.**—Next in importance, at the present time, are the timber resources. It is admitted that the largest remaining areas of first-class building timbers in the world are in British Columbia. The lumber industry has increased enormously of recent years owing to the demand from the rapidly growing









Prairie Provinces. For many years to come it will have to undergo constant expansion to keep pace with the ever-growing needs of the untimbered prairie regions. The principal woods are Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, tamarac, pine and hemlock.

**Fisheries.**—This Province has risen to the rank of the greatest fish-producing Province in the Dominion. Besides its extensive salmon fisheries, it has, lying within easy distance of the northern part of its coast line, extremely rich halibut grounds, while herring are in great abundance all along its shores. These various branches of the fishing industry are being rapidly developed, but there is yet room for great expansion. The value of the fisheries of the Provinces for 1911 amounted to 11 million dollars.

**What Premier McBride says:**

"Millions of British money is finding investment in British Columbia, and there is scope for millions more. One of the advantages of British Columbia is that all of its industrial and other enterprises are of a permanent character. There is room for millions of people. We have the resources, the geographical situation, and the climate that will appeal.

"Our elementary school system is free and compulsory, and one of the most efficient in the world, making ample provision, as it does, for ambitious students to pass on to the universities of Canada, the United States, and England. But we are also to have our own University."

Much attention has been attracted to the result of the opening of the Panama Canal on the shipping future of the ports at the coast.

**Lakes and Rivers.**—The most important are the Columbia, which has a course of 600 miles in British Columbia; the Fraser, 750 miles long; the Skeena, 300 miles long; the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine, the Liard, and the Peace. These with their tributaries drain an area of one-tenth of the whole of the North American continent. The lake area aggregates 1½ million acres.

On the lakes and rivers first-class steamers give accommodation to the settlements along the banks and in the valleys, and afford excellent transportation for tourists. There are lines of steamers in service between Vancouver, Japan, and China; between Vancouver and Australia; between Vancouver and Mexico, and between Vancouver and England via the Suez Canal. These ocean communications of British Columbia are highly important. Vancouver is the terminus of the shortest route from Liverpool to Yokohama and all important points of the Far East. The Province has a considerable coasting fleet, having direct connection with Yukon and Alaska. There is not as yet a large Pacific marine of Canadian registry. Although in the service of Canadian interests the tonnage is largely British.

**A Rich Province.**—British Columbia coal measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries. It possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in the world. The mines are in the early stages of their development, and have already produced about 400 million dollars, of which coal contributed 122 million. The value of the mineral production in 1911 was 23½ million dollars. The fisheries return an average annual yield of nearly 10 million dollars. British Columbia's trade, per head of population, is the largest in the world. The chief exports are salmon, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, whale-oil, sealskins, hops, and fruit.

**Railways.**—The Canadian Pacific Railway has two main lines and several branches making connection with United States railway systems, as well as operating on Vancouver Island. With the exception of one or two small gaps the Grand Trunk Pacific will have its line completed through Central British Columbia this year. This will open up a very large area for settlement. At the Pacific terminus in Prince Rupert, splendid steamers connect with other portions of the Mainland and with Vancouver Island.

The Canadian Northern has secured low grades across the Rockies and, making its way down the Fraser and North Thompson, finds an easy outlet at Port Mann near Vancouver. The Great Northern enters the Province at points in the boundary. The provincial railway mileage is 1,854 miles with 1,000 miles under construction.

**Stock.**—Dairying pays handsomely in British Columbia. The local demand for butter is constantly increasing and the prices secured are higher than in Eastern Canada. The Province possesses many elements necessary to constitute it a great dairying country. There are extensive areas of pastoral land in the interior, while increased cultivation in the lower country will form the necessary feeding ground. With a plentiful supply of good water, and luxuriant and nutritious grasses, there is every required facility added. Cattle raising on a large scale was formerly one of the chief industries of the Province, and many of the large ranches are still making money, but the tendency of late has been for smaller herds and the improvement of the stock. Sheep raising is another branch of agriculture capable of great expansion. Hogs, in small farming, are probably the most profitable of live stock, owing to the general demand for pork, bacon, ham, and lard, and much attention is now being given to raising them. Over 1 million dollars of hog products are imported annually, and prices are always high. The demand for good horses, especially heavy draft and working animals, is always increasing, and prices are consequently high.

**Dairy Products.**—In 1912 this industry reached a valuation of nearly 4 million dollars. Poultry raising is a branch of general farming which is beginning to receive special attention in British Columbia. The home market is nowhere nearly supplied either with eggs or poultry, large quantities being imported from Manitoba, Ontario, California, Washington, and elsewhere. Good prices prevail at all seasons of the year. Every portion of British Columbia is suitable for poultry raising. In the Coast districts, hens, ducks, and geese can be raised to great advantage, and the dry belts and uplands are particularly well adapted to turkeys.

**Grain.**—Wheat is grown principally in the Fraser, Okanagan, and Spallumcheen Valleys and in the country around Kamloops. Barley of excellent quality is grown in many parts of the Province. Oats are the principal grain crop, the quality and yield being good, and the demand beyond the quantity grown. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangolds, and all other roots grow in profusion wherever their cultivation has been attempted. Hop culture is carried on in the Okanagan, Agassiz, and Chilliwak districts. British Columbia hops command a good price in England and recently Eastern Canada and Australia have bid for them. Some attention has been given to the cultivation of sugarbeets, tobacco, and celery, and in each case with the most gratifying results, ensuring an early expansion of operations in all of these lines.

In 1912 there was a total agricultural production in the Province of about 14½ million dollars, but there was imported another 15 million dollars' worth.

British Columbia agriculturists and fruit growers are particularly fortunate in having a splendid home market for their products, and for their surplus there is the enormous present and illimitable future demand of the Prairie Provinces, assuring always good prices and ready sale for everything they produce.

**Game.**—For big-game hunters there are moose, wapiti, sheep, caribou, goat deer, grizzly, black, and brown bear, wolves, panthers, lynx, and wild cats; in the way of small game there is the best snipe shooting procurable anywhere, and duck and geese, prairie chicken, grouse, and quail abound. In addition to sport with rifle and shot gun, salmon fishing, unknown elsewhere, trout and grayling fishing, unsurpassed in any other country, may be enjoyed at a minimum of cost and inconvenience.





## WHAT WINS IN CENTRAL CANADA

The adaptable and friendly man going into Canada will find a welcome awaiting him. There is room for everybody. The man already established, the railways, and the Government are equally anxious to secure further immigration of the right kind. The new man is not looked upon as an intruder but as a producer of new wealth, an enricher of the commonwealth. The new man should buy his tools as he needs them. Until he has more than thirty acres under crop he can work with a neighbour, in exchange for the services of a binder. He may not need to build a granary for two or three years. A cow is a good investment, and a vegetable garden easily pays its own way.

A few broad general suggestions might be made to the settlers who come in with varying capital at their command.

**The Man Who Has Less Than \$300.**—This man had better work for wages for the first year. He can either hire out to established farmers or find employment on railway construction work. During the year, opportunity may open up for him to take up his free grant or make the first payment on a quarter-section that he would like to purchase.

**The Man Who Has \$600.**—Get hold of your 160-acre free homestead at once, build your shack, and proceed with your homestead duties. During the six months that you are free to absent yourself from your homestead, hire out to some successful farmer and get enough to tide you over the other half of the year which you must spend in residence upon the land. When you have put in six months' residence during each of these years and have complied with the improvement conditions required by the Land Act, you become the absolute owner.

**The Man Who Has \$1,000.**—Either homestead a farm or purchase one on the installment plan, and get to work at once. A small house and out buildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc. Working out in the harvest season will be needed to bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead.

**What \$1,500 Will Buy.**—No farmer should come expecting to make a homestead pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family, until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his buildings, \$1,500 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. This will probably be expended as under:

x 1 team of good horses	\$450.00	1 rough sleigh.....	\$ 37.00
1 harvester .....	165.00	1 disc harrow.....	36.00
4 milch cows at \$65..	260.00	1 breaking plough...	25.00
1 seeder .....	113.00	1 mowing machine ..	60.00
1 strong wagon.....	94.00	1 stubble plough....	20.00
4 hogs at \$25.....	100.00	1 harrow .....	20.00
4 sheep at \$8.....	32.00	Other smaller tools	40.00
1 set strong harness..	35.00	Barnyard fowls...	40.00
		Total.....	\$1527.00

If the settler locates early in the season he may get in a crop of potatoes or oats in May or early June.

**Will a Quarter-Section Pay?**—"Will the tilling of a quarter of a section (160 acres) pay?" when asked of those who have tried it provokes the invariable answer that "It will and does pay." "We, or those following us, will make less than that pay," said one who had proved up on a homestead. Another pointed to the fact that many of those who commenced on homesteads are now owners of other quarters—and even larger areas, showing that they have progressed in obtaining more land, while others still have stuck to the homestead quarter and this year are marketing as much as \$2,000 worth of grain and often nearer \$3,000.

**Shall You Buy, Rent or Homestead?**—The question is one that Canadian Government officials are frequently asked, especially in the homes of a family of boys who have become interested in Central Canada. If the young man has grit and inexperience let him homestead. Treating this subject in a newspaper article, a correspondent very tersely says, "He will survive the ordeal and gain his experience at less cost."

Another has ample knowledge of farming practice, experience in farm management, but lacks pluck and staying power and the capacity to endure. The food for thought and opportunity for action provided by the management of an improved farm would be just the stimulus required to make him settle into harness and "work out his own salvation in fear and trembling."

Many men make excellent, progressive, broad-gauge farmers, by renting, or buying an improved farm in a settled district and keeping in touch with more advanced thought and methods. Their immediate financial success may not be so great; their ultimate success will be much greater, for they have been saved from narrow-gauge ways and withering at the top.

Let the boy take the route that appeals to him. Don't force him to homestead if he pines to rent. Don't try to keep him at home if homesteading looks good to him. The thing to remember is that success may be achieved by any one of the three routes. If the foundation is all right, hard work the method, and thoroughness the motto, it makes little difference what road is taken—whether homesteading, buying, or renting—Central Canada is big enough, and good farming profitable enough.





## YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Contentment is not necessarily achieved by accomplishments that benefit the world—the world outside the small sphere in which we move; but when accompanied by such accomplishments how the satisfaction broadens! The genius whose inventions have been of service to mankind is in a plane far above that of the simple-minded individual who finds contentment in the little things of life affecting himself alone.

Feeding the world is no mean accomplishment. Nor is it a vain or trifling boast to say that this is what the farmer of Western Canada has started out to do. He is sure to find contentment. Part of his contentment will be the consciousness of doing world-wide good; part of it will be the personal enjoyment of an inspiring liberty and independence. Afield and abroad his friends will learn what he is doing. Soon they too will become partners in a work that not only better their own condition, but ministers to the needs of the whole world in the raising of products that go to "feed the world."

It is to those who desire this broad contentment that the Canadian Government extends the heartiest welcome, and to such men it offers the vast opportunities of a country richer in possibilities than any other in the present century. To the man on the farm in other regions, whom success has followed with slow tread; to the farmer's son, who has watched with unsatisfied eye the unrequited efforts of his forbears, seeing the life that has made his mother a "drudge," noting the struggle which has stooped his father's shoulders, dimmed his vision, dwarfed his spirit, and returned nothing but existence and a meagre bank account—it is to these men, father and son, that the opportunities of Western Canada are presented. To them an invitation is extended to secure the contentment found in personal progress and world-wide benefaction.

The possibilities of Western Canada are no longer new and untried. Twelve or fifteen years of cultivation have made it a vital, living land, and placed it on the level with the greatest of the food-producing countries. That same redundant energy will shortly make it the richly laden "bread basket" not of England only, but of the entire world.

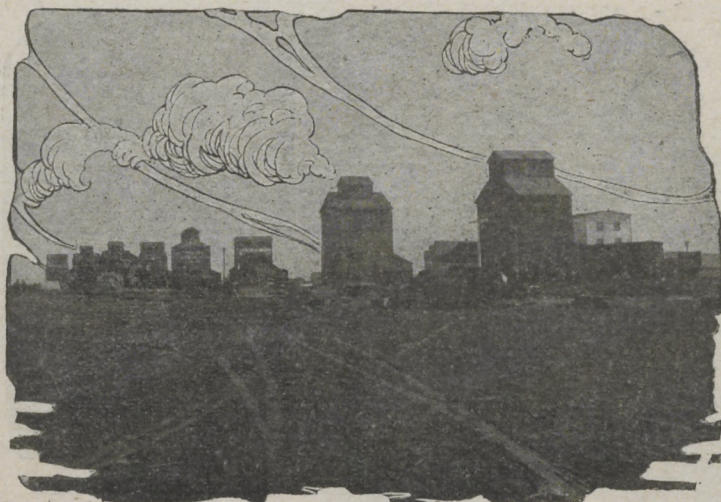
Here every condition is a health bringer as well as a wealth bringer. A few months in this "New World" to which you are invited and where rejuvenating physical and mental changes are wrought; where before hard work was drudgery, it is now a delight; where nothing but fresh trouble darkened the horizon, the outlook is now a rainbow of promise. Industry is seasoned with the compelling spirit of adventure, and the thought of the coming harvest constantly lightens the burden of labor.

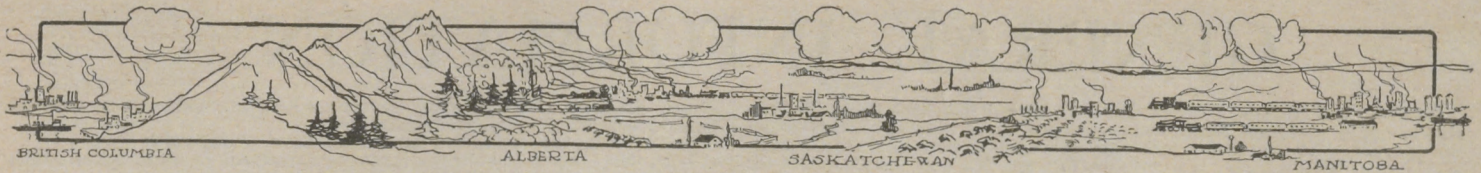
The crowded city dweller, curbing those natural desires for home-building that are as natural as breathing, will find in Western Canada a country where nothing is so plentiful as space. And in building his home here he is surely laying the foundation for a competence, and very often for a fortune. Along with prosperity there is abounding happiness and good fellowship in the farming communities. The homesteader, beginning in a modest way, rears his first habitation with practical and serviceable ends in view. His next-door neighbours are ready and willing to help him put a roof over his head. There is a splendid lend-a-hand sentiment mixed with the vigorous climate. The first harvest, like all succeeding harvests, comes quickly, because the soil is a lightning producer. All summer long the settler has dreamed of nothing but acres of waving grain; with the autumn the sight of hopes fulfilled compensates him for his months of toil. In due time the crop is harvested and marketed, the debts are wiped out, and the settler proudly opens his bank account.

When he has turned the golden grain into the golden coin of the realm he realizes for the first time what it means to be liberally paid for the work of his hand and brain. The reward of the farmer in Western Canada is sure; and as the soil responds faithfully to his husbandry, year after year, he looks back upon the old conditions he has left with devout thankfulness that they are past.

After the bumper harvest the happy young farmer can send for the wife or the bride-to-be whom he has left "back home." A few years ago "down on the farm" was an expression synonymous with isolation, loneliness and primitive living. Not so today. Whatever his previous outlook, the settler in Western Canada cannot go on raising large crops and selling his products for high prices without enlarging his view of life in general and bettering his material conditions. He needs to practice no rigid economy. He can afford to supply his wife and children with all the best the markets provide. An up-to-date farm house in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta has very much the same conveniences as the average home of the well-to-do in any other part of the world. Nine times out of ten it is because he feels confident he can increase the comfort and happiness of his wife and children that the settler emigrates to Western Canada.

Western Canada is no longer a land calling only to the hardy young adventurer; it calls to the settler and to his wife and children. And with its invitation goes the promise not only of larger financial returns, but of domestic happiness in a pure, wholesome environment.





## WESTERN CANADA HAS EXCELLENT RICHES IN ITS SOIL

An extensive traveller, one who has recognized in the Niagara Peninsula the wealth of its immense fruit orchards, who has seen Pennsylvania and Virginia hills, where thousands have bored for the oil that has brought out uncounted fortunes, and himself participated in the riches, has something to say of Western Canada. He has familiarized himself with the valleys of the Ohio, and admits the great wealth that has been produced in cattle, the fields of waving corn along the Father of Waters, and the wheat fields of the plains of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma have all undergone inspection at his hands. He says it all means that these districts have been moistened with the sweat of labourers, directed by the most nervous energy that man ever possessed. Up in Canada—Western Canada—there is a country pregnant with opportunity, and those who make their home there enjoy a comfort and luxury that was earned by our forefathers. Railroads bring to the doors of the settler the fruits of all countries and here is to hand the use of every modern idea and invention. Millions of people and billions of wealth is waiting to come, and they are wanted. The climate is the most health-giving, all-year kind. There is latent riches in the soil, produced by centuries of accumulation of decayed vegetation, and the fat producing qualities of the native grasses are not excelled in any other parts of the world.

"The soil produces the best qualities of wheat, oats, barley, flax, and all kinds of vegetables and roots in less time than many districts farther south in the states. There are inexhaustible coal deposits and natural gas and oil fields, as yet unknown in extent or production. The Canadian Rockies, forming a western boundary to the great agricultural area, supply the needed mineral and building materials. In the north and west there are immense forests. Lakes and rivers are capable of an enormous development for power purposes, besides supplying an abundance of food and game fishes, and forests and prairies are full of big and small game of all kinds.

"But all this is yet undeveloped and unused. Fortunes are made so rapidly that it is discouraging to the average mind to think of earning money by the ordinary pursuits. Men gamble on the chances of becoming wealthy on a single crop of grain, or the purchase of city real estate, or proving up a homestead. If reasonable industry were coupled with tried-out methods and principles, the real foundation would be laid for permanent progress and perpetual prosperity.

"All kinds of live stock can be raised here for less money than in the more thickly populated communities, because the land

investment is a great deal less and the fact that no taxes are levied upon improvements or personal property. The single tax is in operation in some of the Provinces.

"Thousands of earnest and ambitious men and women are needed who know how to grow grains and grasses and roots, who understand how to milk a cow, set a hen, and feed pigs and calves and sheep. The country possesses everything else."

**Bankers Recognize Increase in Land Values.**—The closing of the year 1912 has brought out the usual bank statements accompanied by the addresses of the Presidents and General Managers of these institutions. Their reading is interesting as they show in a striking manner the prosperity of the country, and deal with economic matters in a first-hand way. Those who know anything of Canadian banking methods know the stability of these institutions, and the high character of the men who are placed in charge. In discussing the land situation the President of the Union Bank of Canada, whose branches are to be found in all parts of the Canadian West, said:

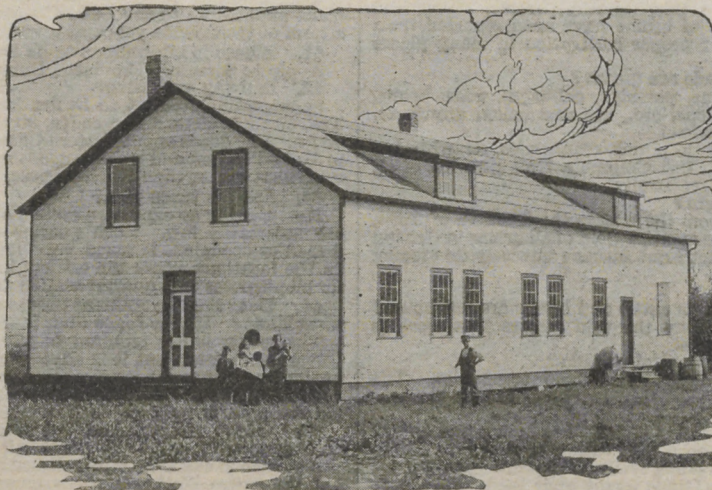
"A good deal has been said about speculation in land. The increase in land values has added enormously to the assets of Western business, and has to some extent formed a basis for extended credit, but this is not felt to be a drawback when the value is real and convertible. We consider that a business standing which is strengthened and enhanced by property holdings is entitled to a reasonable enlargement of credit for legitimate business operations."

It will thus be seen that the banks recognize the certain rise in the value of farm lands in Western Canada. When the facts are known of the wonderful producing qualities of farm lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is simple to understand the liberal stand taken by them.

One Western Canada farmer in 1912 secured a crop of Marquis wheat, yielding 76 bushels per acre. This is spoken of as a record yield, and this is doubtless true, but several cases have been brought to notice where yields almost as large have been produced, and in different parts of the country. During the past year there have been reported many yields of from 35 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats, too, were a successful crop and so was the barley and oat crop. Wheat that would yield 40 bushels per acre, would bring on the market 70 cents (a fair figure) per bushel, a gross return of \$28 per acre. Allow \$12 per acre (an outside figure) there would be a balance of \$16 per acre net profit. This figure should satisfy anyone having land that cost less than \$100 per acre. Very much less return than this proves satisfactory to those holding lands in Iowa and Illinois worth from \$250 to \$300 per acre.

### IMMIGRATION HALLS

The picture on this page is intended to illustrate the housing arrangements made by the Dominion Government at the various immigration halls throughout Western Canada, where the settler can leave his family for a short time until the settler is ready to move them onto his homestead.



### Canada's Offering to the Settler

#### FREE HOMESTEADS

In the new Districts there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

#### EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES

Railways have been built in advance of settlement. Railway Rates are regulated by Commission.

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent, or to any Government Agent, will secure full particulars.

## 1. Where are the lands referred to?

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and in British Columbia.

## 2. What kind of land is it?

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give good drainage, and in places there is plenty of timber, while some is underlaid with good coal.

## 3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to encourage settlement. It is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore a free grant of 160 acres is given to every man who will reside upon and cultivate it.

## 4. Is it timber or prairie land?

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially, in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts.

The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered.

## 5. Then as to climate?

The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October. Winters are pleasant and healthful. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. Near the Rockies the snowfall is not as heavy as farther east, and the chinook winds have a tempering influence. The absence of the snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. Nature has generously provided for every mile of the country, and there is really very little choice with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

## 6. Is there sufficient rainfall?

A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, when most needed.

## 7. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads, and afford good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

## 8. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

## 9. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

An alien, before making entry for free homestead land, must declare his intention of becoming a British subject and become naturalized before obtaining patent for his land. In the meanwhile he can hold possession, and exercise right of ownership. If not a British subject he must reside three years to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court. An alien may purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold title deed without changing his citizenship.

## 10. How about American money?

American money is taken everywhere in Central Canada at its face value.

## 11. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

Yes.

## 12. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada.

## 13. What grains are raised in Central Canada?

Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains, and corn is grown chiefly for silo purposes.

## 14. How long does it take wheat to mature?

The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season, will average 16 hours a day.

## 15. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

## 16. Is there plenty of hay available?

In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

## 17. Do vegetables thrive and what kinds are grown?

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequaled anywhere.

## 18. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

## 19. About what time does seeding begin?

As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing well into May. The average yield of all grains in Central Canada would be largely increased, did not some farmers unwisely do seeding until the middle of June.

## 20. How is it for stock raising?

The country has no equal. In many parts cattle and horses are not housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is marketed without having been fed any grain.

## 21. In what way can I secure land in Central Canada?

By homesteading, or purchasing from railway or land companies. The Dominion Government has no land for sale. The British Columbia Government sells land to actual settlers at low figures.

## 22. Can I get a map or list of lands vacant and open to homestead entry?

It has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date, owing to the daily changes. An intending settler on reaching the district he selects should enquire of the Dominion Lands Agent what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township

or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free. A competent land guide can be had.

## 23. How far are homestead lands from lines of railway?

They vary, but at present the nearest will be from 15 to 20 miles. Railways are being built into the new districts.

## 24. In which districts are located the most and best available homesteads?

The character of homestead wanted by the settler will decide this. Very few homesteads are vacant in the southern districts; towards the centre and north portions of the provinces, homesteads are plentiful. They comprise a territory in which wood for building purposes and fuel are plentiful.

## 25. Is there any good land close to the Rocky Mountains?

The nearer you approach the mountains the more hilly it becomes, and the elevation is too great for grain raising. Cattle and horses do well.

## 26. If a man take his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation?

At the following places the Government maintains Immigration halls with free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family, or such member of it as may be entitled to homestead, to select and make entry for lands before moving family:

Biggar, Brandon, Calgary, Caster, Cereal, Edmonton, Edson, Emerson, Entwistle, Gravelburg, Herbert, Kerrobert, Lloydminster, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, North Portal, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Strathcona, South Battleford, Swift Current, Tisdale, Unity, Vegreville, Vermilion, Viking, Virden, Wainwright, Wilkie, Yonkers.

## 27. Where must I make my homestead entry?

At the Dominion Lands Office for the district.

## 28. Can homestead lands be reserved for a minor?

An agent of Dominion Lands may reserve a quarter-section for a minor over 17 years of age until he is 18, if his father, or other near relative live upon homestead or upon farming land owned, not less than 80 acres, within nine miles of reserved homestead. The minor must make entry in person within one month after becoming 18 years of age.

## 29. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?

No; contrary to Dominion Lands Act.

## 30. Would the time I was away working for a neighbour, or on the railway, or other work count as time on my homestead?

Only actual residence on your homestead will count, and you must reside on homestead six months in each of three years.

## 31. Is it permissible to reside with brother, who has filed on adjoining land?

A homesteader may reside with father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister on farming land owned solely by him or her, not less than 80 acres, or upon homestead entered for by him or her not more than nine miles from entrant's homestead. Fifty acres of homestead must be brought under cultivation, instead of 30 acres, as is the case when there is direct residence.

## 32. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?

Make a careful study of this pamphlet and decide in a general way on the district in which you wish to settle. Then put yourself in communication with your nearest Canadian Government Agent, whose name appears on the second page of cover. At Winnipeg, and in the offices of any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Central Canada, are maps showing vacant lands. Having decided on the district where you will make your home, the services of a competent land guide may be secured to assist in locating.

## 33. What is the best way to get there?

Write your nearest Canadian Government Agent for routes, and settlers' low railway rate certificate good from the Canadian boundary to destination for passengers and freight.

## 34. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?

150 pounds for each full ticket.

## 35. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

## 36. In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?

On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

## 37. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?

When for the improvement of stock free; otherwise, over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of \$50 per head, and duty will be 25 per cent.

## 38. How much money must one have to start grain farming and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

See Chapter "What wins in Central Canada," page 37.

## 39. How can I procure lands for ranching?

They may be leased from the Government at a low rental. Write for full particulars to Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

## 40. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

## 41. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

Apply to Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

## 42. Is living expensive?

Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, 30 to 50 cents a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45 cents a lb.; flour \$2.25 to \$3.00 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about Eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture somewhat higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

## 43. Are the taxes high?

No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied, is taxed very low. The only other taxes are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section amounts to from \$10 to \$14.50 per annum.

## 44. Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? If they fence their land, is he obliged to fence his also?

The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbour has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

## 45. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

A system of elevators is established by railway companies and others throughout the entire West. Grain is bought at these and forwarded to the great markets in other parts of Canada, the United States, and Europe. Canadian

flour mills, oatmeal mills, and breweries use millions of bushels of grain annually. To the west and northwest of Central Canada lie mining regions, which are dependent upon the prairies for supplies and will to a great extent continue to be. Beef is bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher. Buyers scour the country in quest of this product.

**46. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?**

Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. 2. 400 roofing poles. 3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. 4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of firewood, the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, at a trifling cost. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

**47. Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?**

A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in Western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbours already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering, and it is robbed of the romance that once surrounded it. With farm already selected, it is perfectly safe, and to the prospective homesteader he can get some sort of occupation until early spring, when he will be on the ground ready for it.

**48. What does lumber cost?**

Spruce boards and dimensions, about \$20 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$23 to \$28; flooring and siding, \$25 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per thousand. These prices fluctuate.

**49. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?**

There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour mills, brick-yards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter. The chances for employment are good

as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons from twenty to thirty thousand farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern Provinces and the United States to assist in caring for the large crops. The capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Canada.

**50. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?**

This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, who is in a position to offer engagements with well established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from \$25 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months. Summer wages are from \$30 to \$35 per month; winter wages \$10 to \$15. During harvest wages are higher than this.

**51. If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in Central Canada before starting on my own account?**

Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, willing to accept from \$8 up per month, including board and lodging, will find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualification. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in securing and farming on your own account.

**52. Are there any schools outside the towns?**

School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

**53. Are churches numerous?**

The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

**54. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?**

In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet.

**55. Where are free homesteads to-day, and how far from railway?**

In some well settled districts it may be possible to secure one by cancelling, but such chances are few. Between the lakes in Manitoba as well as north and southeast of Winnipeg. In the central portions of Saskatchewan, Alberta and west of Moose Jaw and Swift Current. A splendid homestead area is that lying north of Battleford, and between Prince Albert and Edmonton north of the Canadian Northern railway. One will have to go at least twelve or fifteen miles from a line of railway at present, but extensions will soon make many homesteads available.

## VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE MAN ABOUT TO START

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year. Railroads carry him to a short distance of his new home, the country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached. Temporary provision is required for the family's arrival, when better may be made. If going in the winter months, it is well to have a pair of good strong sleds. As teams cost \$5 a day take along your horses and do your own hauling. As they require care, write ahead to some livery barn for room. In shipping your horses have them loaded by the best shipper in your home town. For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat. If they have been used to corn take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not to feed alone along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. You need both hay and oat straw on the cars. The new arrival may have to pay \$7 a ton for hay and 40 cents per bushel for oats. Railroad construction consumes lots of both, and not half the farmers take time in the fall to put up plenty of hay. Bring all the horses you can. Five big horses can pull a twelve-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier, and you can use five on the harrow. You can hitch a team to a goat or scrubber, as they call them here, and lead them behind the drill, making your ground smooth and packing it lightly, as you put in the seed. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve; if you were going to bring twelve, bring sixteen. The first two years on the new land is hard on horses, and you will need plenty. If you have any spare time or can get help, they bring in money. I know two men who cleared over \$600 apiece doing outside work this last summer. They worked on the roads, in harvest and threshing, and received \$5 per day for man and team. One can get all the outside breaking one's team can do at \$4 per acre, so horse power is the main thing.

Take a supply of meat along, also lard, canned goods, and other things for your cellar. One settler took a sugar barrel packed with canned fruit, and had not a single can broken or frozen, wrapping each in a whole newspaper and then packing in between with old rags, worn out underwear, old vests, and such goods as might otherwise be thrown away. Remember there is no old attic or store-room to go to on the new farm. The same settler says: "Cooked goods are also good. In the cold weather we kept and used beef that had been roasted two weeks before, and a bushel of cookies lasted well into the summer, keeping fresh in a tin box. Bring your cows and also your separator. The latter will not sell for much at the sale and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk. Bring at least your two best cows with you on the journey. We had milk all along the road, and furnished the dining car cooks (we had a diner on our freight train) for favors they extended.

Then when we landed we found that milk and cream were scarce, and butter of the farm variety out of range.

"We packed two one-gallon jars before we moved and also some to use on the way. This lasted fresh and sweet until it was all used and saved us the trouble of churning or saving cream, hence we lived high on cream for the first few weeks. It came in handy making corn starch, as well as on our fruit and in a dozen other ways. We also had a nice big box of groceries handy and all selected for emergency. Corn starch, tapioca and similar packages are easy to handle while moving, and a big box of such things made cooking easy for the first few weeks.

"Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more here. We even brought our best big rugs and every carpet, even having more carpets than we had rooms. Your new home may not be as warm as the old one. We laid down a carpet and put a big rug right on top of that on the floor, and then we were comfortable in our rough house. Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so, anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy. We brought pieces of hardwood for doubletrees and unexpected uses.

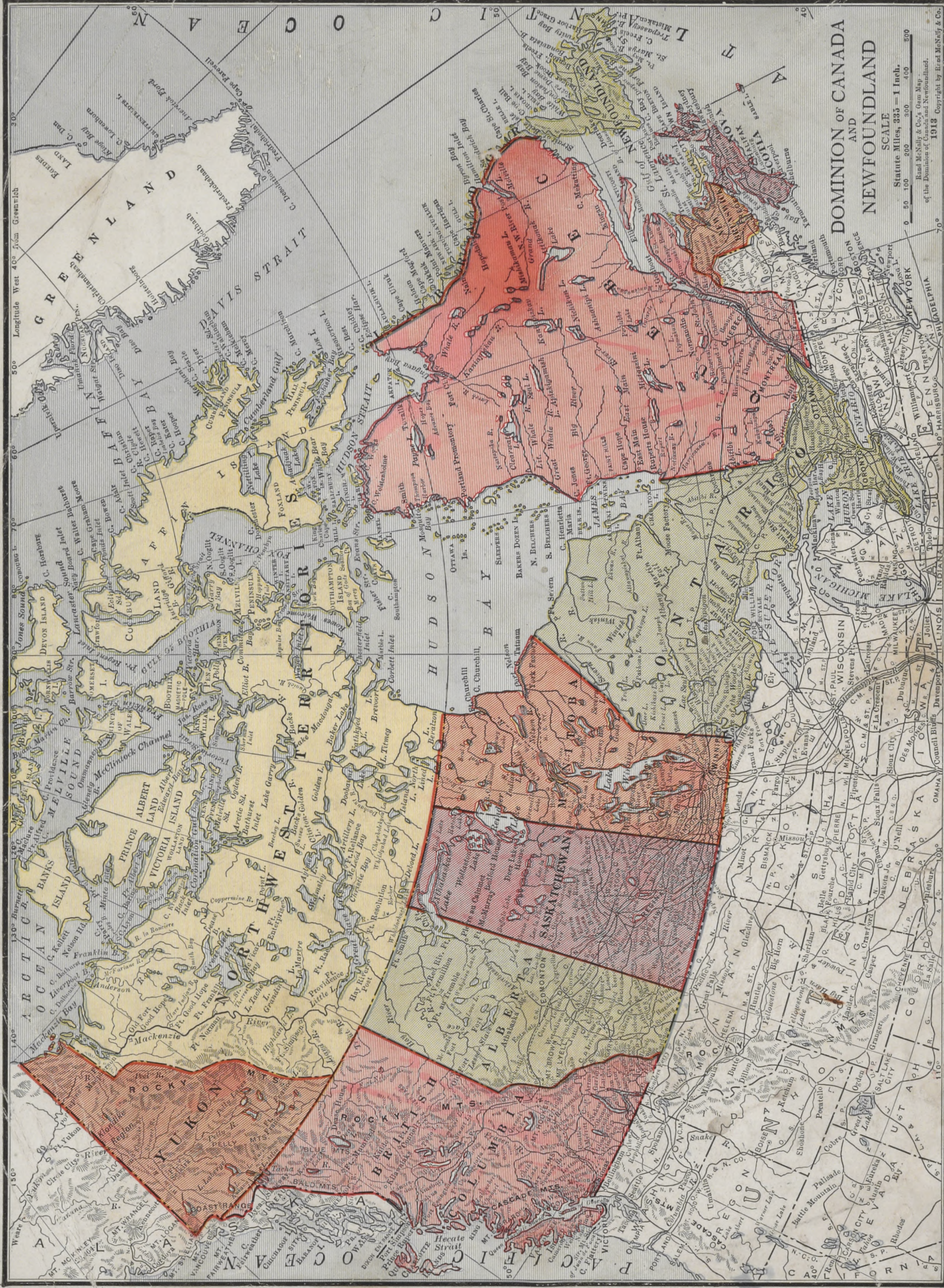
"Bring your stock remedies. You will be far from a veterinarian. Boracic acid comes in handy, so does a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

"One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

"Bring along your base-burner. I am writing by a hard coal fire in a round oak stove, and it makes a splendid heat. Better soft coal than you ever burned can be had at \$9.50 per ton, and hard coal is \$13. Wood is plentiful in the parks, chiefly dry poplar and a species of willow.

"So far from town one needs big supplies of kerosene, so bring a steel barrel that will not become leaky. You can buy oil cheaper by the barrel and it saves trouble. Also bring a good oil stove. It will do the baking and save hauling fuel in the long working season.

"One thing we highly appreciated was a small tank we had made to carry water in the cars for the horses. It was made to hold two barrels, was about three feet in diameter and four high, and had the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. This was the best arrangement on the train for hauling water. After we landed we had to haul water for our house use and the tank was very useful to draw up a couple of barrels and have a big supply on hand and no stopping when hauling."



DOMINION OF CANADA  
AND  
NEWFOUNDLAND

SCALE  
Statute Miles, 325 = 1 Inch.  
0 50 100 200 300 400 500  
of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.  
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